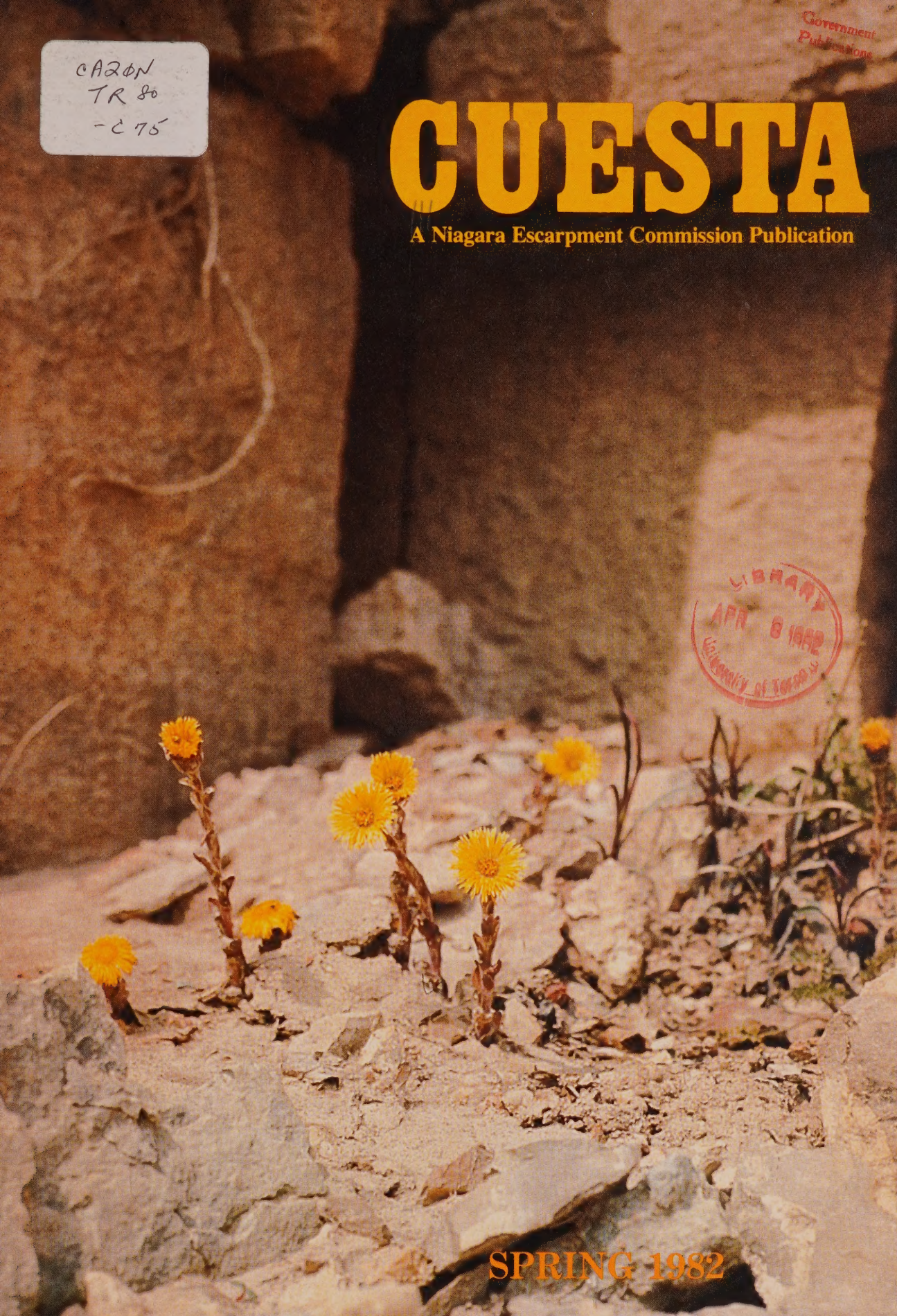
CUESTA

A Niagara Escarpment Commission Publication



SPRING 1982

From the Editor:

Welcome to the sixth edition of the Niagara Escarpment Commission's information magazine, **Cuesta.**

In this edition, **Cuesta** focuses on some of the multi-dimensional facets of the Escarpment which provide the residents of Ontario with a 725-kilometre corridor of unsurpassed natural beauty; a vibrant and fascinating history; and many of the Province's premier tourist attractions.

Cuesta features a week in the hectic life of Escarpment writer Samuel Marchbanks—courtesy of renown author, playwright and Escarpment resident, *Robertson Davies.*

We invite our readers to explore the beauty and tranquillity of the Escarpment through **Cuesta's** Guide to *Escarpment Wildflowers;* to experience the drama of cascading *Escarpment Waterfalls* — including that grand-daddy of them all, the mighty Niagara; to discover two of the Escarpment's most *scenic valleys*—the Credit River Valley and the Beaver River Valley; and to explore the dynamic space age technology of *remote sensing* and *computer mapping.*

Some other articles rounding out this edition include an update on the Proposed Plan hearings; the nomination of **Cuesta's** *'Hero of the Month'* that Escarpment celebrity—the Turkey Vulture; an innovative and courageous printing company, *The Boston Mills Press,* that promotes Escarpment heritage through the publication of local histories; and an easy reference *guide to recent laws* that are significantly changing the relationships of landowners and those who enter their land.

Cuesta invites you into a world of natural wonders, turn-of-the-century *daredevils,* Escarpment information — and much more.

A sincere thank you to all those who have assisted in our research, and a particular vote of thanks to Arthur Lightbourn, Betty Braithwaite, and to Commission cartographers Robert Pepper, John Novosad and Colin Mandy.

PATRICIA A. SOPER
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New Director

Cuesta takes this opportunity to welcome officially Ronald J. Vrancart as director of the Niagara Escarpment Commission.

Mr. Vrancart was appointed last spring to fill the post left vacant in January 1981, by the death of former Commission director Brigadier-General Gerald Coffin.

Mr. Vrancart, 38, is the former Director of the Parks and Recreational Areas Branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

He was graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1965 and received a diploma in Town and Regional Planning from the University of Toronto the following year. In 1969 he received his masters degree in town planning from the University of London, England.

Photo Credits
Front Cover Coltsfoot *(Tussilago farfara)* growing in shallow Escarpment soil
Back Cover Escarpment waterfall in Halton Region
All photographs by N.E.C. staff except as noted.

ISSN 0228-1589

From the Chairman

Since hearings into the Proposed Plan began in Ancaster on April 14, 1980, members of the Niagara Escarpment Commission's staff have been available to answer questions at two *Phase I* hearings and eight *Phase II* or sector hearings for the four Regions and four Counties within the area of the Proposed Plan.

During this two-year hearing process, regions, counties, ministries, agencies and the general public have had an opportunity to express their views on the Proposed Plan to a three-man panel of hearing officers.

It may appear that this hearing process has taken time. Certainly, it is one of the longest hearings ever to have been held in this country; however, when we relate the time required to the size of the area covered by the Plan and the number of people in 44 municipalities who wished to be heard, then the time taken was well justified. The end result, I'm sure, will be a Plan for the maintenance of the Niagara Escarpment which will strike a proper balance between provincial interests and legitimate local concerns.

Public Hearings

As **Cuesta** goes to press, the last in a series of *Phase II* hearings is almost complete for the Niagara Region. And, looking back over the two-year hearing process, I find that the input from the four Regions and four Counties has been most encouraging.

The early input offered by Regions and Counties through their elected representatives on the *Advisory Committee* provided positive contributions and suggestions to the Commission during the preparation of the Proposed Plan.

Also, additional input during the hearing process has and will assist in the approval of a viable and acceptable Plan. Although some minor designation changes have been requested within the 1,923 square-kilometre area of the Proposed Plan and some changes to the policies have been suggested, there have been few changes asked for by the Regions and Counties which, in my opinion, would be detrimental to the plan's ability to accomplish the objectives of *The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act.*

The support of the Regions and Counties, particularly in the Niagara Region where we are currently concluding the final Phase II hearing, has been appreciated by members of the Commission.

Tobermory Islands

Situated at the tip of the Bruce Peninsula, the Tobermory Islands are a treasure trove of natural beauty and were listed as a priority acquisition area in the Proposed Plan.

Just four months after the release of the Proposed Plan, the federal government announced the acquisition of 14 islands by Parks Canada as a 920-hectare (2,300 acre) extension of the Georgian Bay Islands National Park.

Parks Canada is currently talking to residents of Lindsay and St. Edmunds Townships to ascertain their support for a proposed national park.

In my estimation, the proposed park will not only benefit the people of Ontario and the rest of Canada by providing them with a premier natural area, but will also benefit the residents of the Bruce Peninsula through a broadening of the local economic base.

Report of Hearing Officers

The Commission aniticipates receiving the Hearing Officers' report in late 1982.

At that time, the Commission will review the report in detail and make its final recommendations to the Government of Ontario through the *Provincial Secretary for Resources Development.*

Currently, the Commission meets every two weeks to consider and make decisions on development permit applications and to ensure that applications are dealt with as quickly as possible.

Commission meetings are open to the public and press. Anyone wishing to sit in at a meeting is welcome to do so.

Ivor McMullin

Ivor McMullin, Chairman,
Niagara Escarpment Commission

Hearings in Home-Stretch; 600 Submissions Received

Phase I and Phase II hearings into the Niagara Escarpment Commission's Proposed Plan are scheduled to conclude in June, 1982.

A panel of hearing officers includes Chief Hearing Officer Armour L. McCrae, Walter T. Shrives and M. Dean Henderson, who so far have received more than 600 submissions.

Phase I hearings began on April 14, 1980, in Ancaster for residents of the southern section of the 725-kilometre Niagara Escarpment and on August 12, 1980, in Owen Sound, for residents of the northern section.

During the course of the southern and northern Phase I hearings into general and policy aspects of the Proposed Plan, the Commission staff delivered identical presentations on the Plan's intent with supporting background data. In total, more than 180 submissions were considered in Phase I.

Following Phase I, eight Phase II hearings into specific and sector aspects were slated for each of the four Regions and four Counties within the area of the Proposed Plan.

The first Phase II hearing was held in Ancaster on June 4, 1980, where approximately 40 submissions were received from the residents of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

The subsequent Phase II hearings were as follows: Peel Region in Caledon East beginning February 16, 1981, where 20 applications were heard; Dufferin County in Orangeville starting on March 31, approximately 80 submissions received; Halton Region in Burlington beginning on May 11, some 47 applications considered; Bruce County in Wiarton starting on August 5, approximately 32 submissions received; Grey County in Owen Sound beginning on September 15, approximately 70 submissions considered; Simcoe County in Collingwood beginning on November 17, 15 applications received; and currently the Phase II hearings for the Niagara Region are in St. Catharines where 120 submissions have been heard to date.

Following the Niagara Region hearings, the first supplemental hearing will be held in Burlington in early April for Hamilton-Wentworth and Halton Regions.

Supplemental hearings for Peel Region and the Counties of Dufferin, Simcoe, Grey and Bruce are yet to be scheduled.

The purpose of supplemental hearings is to hear those applications currently on file with the Hearing Office which could not be heard during regularly scheduled Phase II hearings, but which were received prior to the last day of each Phase II hearing.

At the conclusion of the hearings which are required under *The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act,* the three-man hearing panel will provide the Commission with a summary of all representations received and a report recommending whether the Proposed Plan should be accepted, rejected or modified. The Provincial Secretary for Resources Development will also be furnished with a copy of the Hearing Officers' report and recommendations.

The Hearing Officers' report is expected to be submitted to the Commission by the end of 1982. The report and recommendations will be made available at municipal offices and at other locations for inspection by the public.

After considering the report, the Commission will submit its Proposed Plan, with any comments it may have on the Hearings Officers' report, to the Provincial Secretary.

If the Provincial Secretary rejects any of the Hearing Officers' recommendations, public notice is required to be given and within 21 days anyone may make representations to Cabinet.

The Provincial Secretary is required by legislation to consider the entire matter and submit his recommendations to the Lieutenant Governor in Council who will either approve the Plan as submitted or modify it.

Anyone wishing further information should contact Walter W. Gowing, Administrator, Niagara Escarpment Proposed Plan Hearing, Box 7, Macdonald Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, M7A 1N3, Telephone (416) 877-0153 or the Niagara Escarpment Commission, 232 Guelph Street, Georgetown, Ontario, L7G 4B1, Telephone (416) 877-5191. ■

DIARY OF A WRITER ON THE ESCARPMENT

Or

The Joys of Retirement

by

Samuel Marchbanks

Samuel Marchbanks is a pen-name for—and a character created by—one of Canada's most distinguished authors, Robertson Davies.

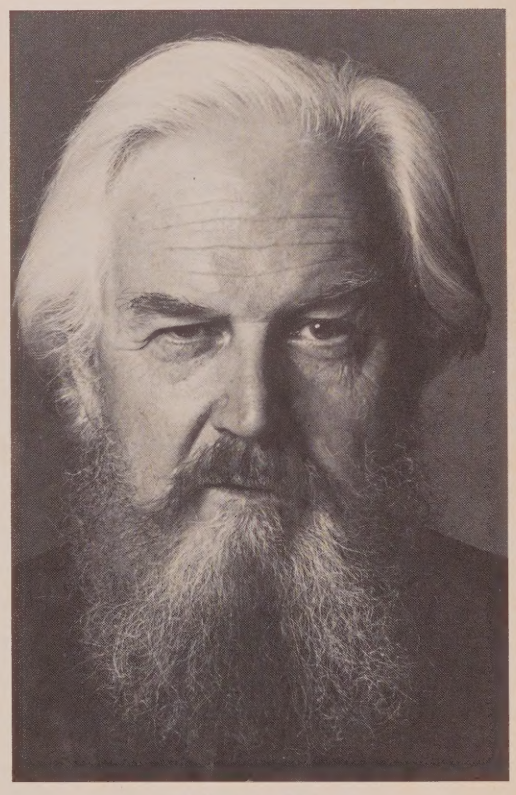
The irrespressible Marchbanks, whose witty and often caustic comments on Canadian ways and manners have attracted a devoted following, was first created during the 1940's in a weekly column written by Mr. Davies when he was editor and later publisher of the Peterborough Examiner.

In 1963, Mr. Davies was appointed the first Master of Massey College—a post which he retained until his retirement last year.

His career has been marked by a steady output of plays and books including three volumes under the name Samuel Marchbanks—The Diary of Samuel Marchbanks, 1947; The Table Talk of Samuel Marchbanks, 1949; and Samuel Marchbanks' Almanack, 1967.

Mr. Davies' novels include: Fifth Business, 1970; The Manticore, 1972; World of Wonders, 1975; and The Rebel Angels, 1981.

Mr. Davies, who wrote many of his fictional works in his Escarpment home in the Caledon Hills, graciously resurrected Samuel Marchbanks for this issue of ***Cuesta.***



Robertson Davies

SUNDAY: Attend a brunch party given by a neighbour. Reflect for the hundredth time that my wife and I should give one of these affairs, and discharge our manifold social debts. Am reminded once again that I am supposed locally to be a hermit, by an Ample Lady who approaches me, saying: 'Oh Mr. Marchbanks, we see you so seldom. But everybody knows you are hard at work on Your Book. Don't you find the Escarpment the perfect place for your work?' I mumble something noncommittal. 'Of course we know that's why you live on the Unfashionable Side,' she continues, shimmering her eyelashes in a meaningful manner. 'Unfashionable Side of what?' I ask. 'Of Airport Road, of course,' says the Ample Lady, and I divine by the intuition for which all writers are famous that she lives on the Fashionable Side, where the signs at the gates read *'Portcullis About To Fall'*, and *'Savage Dogs on the Prowl'*, and *'Security by the Zeus and Gods of Olympus Protection Co., Proceed at Your Peril'*. I think of all the people who live on the same side of the dividing line as I do, and wonder if they know they are unfashionable, or if they care. 'I can see you,' the Ample Lady continues, 'sitting in your study, looking out over the hills, the streams, the woodlands of the Escarpment, and just soaking up Inspiration. We shall expect very great things from you! You mustn't stop writing for a moment! Because the

(Continued on page 38)

Two Clarksburg Daredevils Defied Death Over Gorge

PHOTO: NIAGARA FALLS HERITAGE COLLECTION

Daredevil aerialist Samuel "Jack" Dixon is shown crossing the Niagara Gorge on a tightwire around 1890. For an extra touch of drama, Dixon performed with a hoop around his ankles. His trademark when he was peforming over the Gorge was a Civil War cap which he always wore during the act.

The history of the Niagara Escarpment area is filled with the exploits of some of the most colourful characters in Canadian history — but few surely were more daring than two natives of Clarksburg who made their marks as stuntmen or, as they were called during the early 1890's, "daredevils".

Samuel "Jack" Dixon and Clifford Calverley are members of that very exclusive club of 15 or so aerialists who captured the imagination of both the Canadian and American public by crossing the Niagara Gorge on a high wire.

No — not merely crossing — because the Frenchman, Jean Francois Gravelet, "The Great Blondin", had accomplished the first crossing in 1859 and, therefore, everyone who came after him had to do it better or faster to attract a crowd.

And that's exactly what both Dixon and Calverley did.

Dixon started his rope walking as a boy in Clarksburg when he would amaze his friends by balancing across the Beaver River.

He later moved to Toronto where he opened a photography studio on Yonge Street. But the lure and excitement of the high wire was too much to be denied.

Before conquering the Gorge, he became known as "Daring Dixon" for his feat of walking a rope stretched high above the intersection of King and Yonge Streets in downtown Toronto.

When cavorting on the rope or wire, Dixon always wore a "lucky" American Civil War cap — whether it was a Union cap or a Confederate cap, the history books neglect to reveal. But perhaps he wasn't wearing it the day he plunged into a Muskoka lake to cool off after hunting and accidentally drowned.

Dixon, up to 1892 according to some newspaper accounts, held the record for crossing the Gorge on a ⅞-inch wire in the fastest time — a distance of 900 feet in 12½ minutes — or 11½ minutes at a narrower point below the gorge. Some accounts attribute a six-minute crossing to Blondin, but on a 2-inch (some say 3-inch) wide manilla rope.

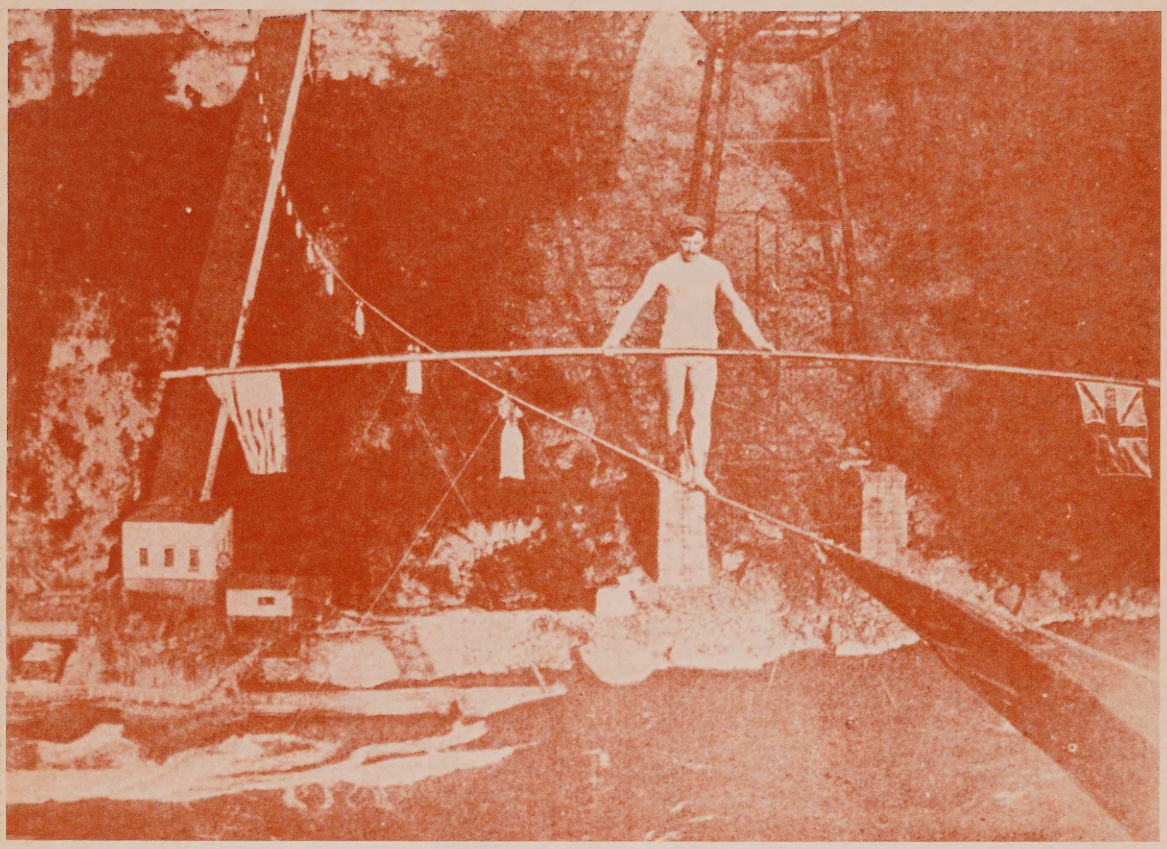


PHOTO: NIAGARA FALLS HERITAGE COLLECTION

Clifford Calverley's most spectacular achievement on the wire was his record crossing of 2 minutes, 32 2/5 seconds. Note the sandbags used to steady the cables as Calverley crosses carrying a six-metre balancing pole decked out with a Union Jack and an American flag.

Calverley was a friend of Dixon. In fact, it was Dixon who reportedly inspired the 22-year-old to give up his job as a *steeplejack* and painter in Toronto to try his luck on the wire.

When Calverley made his first attempt on the Gorge, he reportedly had been wire walking professionally for only four months.

But, as one newspaper reported, "It is claimed that already he had acquired a wonderful degree of proficiency."

Calverley's goal was to outdo both Dixon and Blondin. He wanted to become the undisputed "speed-demon" of the high wire. He predicted he would cross in less than seven minutes.

"He is no fool, or idle boaster," *The Daily Cataract* newspaper commented. "From outward appearance one would take him to be some young society fellow or college student. He has dark curly hair in which a few gray hairs were seen, dark moustache, dark expressive eyes, clear complexion, of medium build standing five feet ten inches. He weighs 138 pounds and is in the pink of condition."

One newspaper report said Calverley's assault on the Gorge was his first attempt at the high wire, but Calverley said the report was erroneous.

He had performed for four weeks during the previous summer at Hanlan's Point in Toronto Bay on a wire cable 24 metres high and 63 metres long. His feat was to walk the wire carrying a newspaper reporter friend on his back. On one particular day he covered the distance in 18 seconds.

He elected, however, to cross the Gorge over the Whirlpool Rapids on his own, clad in "sky blue tights, pale pink trunks, collar and cuffs with silver star trimmings...buskin boots" and carrying a 6-metre balancing pole with an American flag on one end and the British Ensign on the other.

The walk was scheduled for October 10, but a spike securing the wire cable slipped and repairs forced postponement of the walk to October 12.

The cable was strung, with the aid of a huge kite, 273 metres across the Gorge between the then Cantilever Bridge and the Railway Suspension Bridge. This ¾-inch steel cable was weighted for stability with forty sandbags which caused a 7½-metre dip in the centre of the wire — so that Calverley would literally be walking downhill from the Canadian side and uphill to the American side.

The drop into the Gorge was some 60 metres.

At 3 p.m., at a signal, with thousands watching, Calverley threw off his mackintosh and stepped out onto the wire and into the record books.

"He started on a brisk walk down the slant from the Canadian shore," one newspaper account recorded, "gradually slowing down and stopping altogether when he came over the water of the river...

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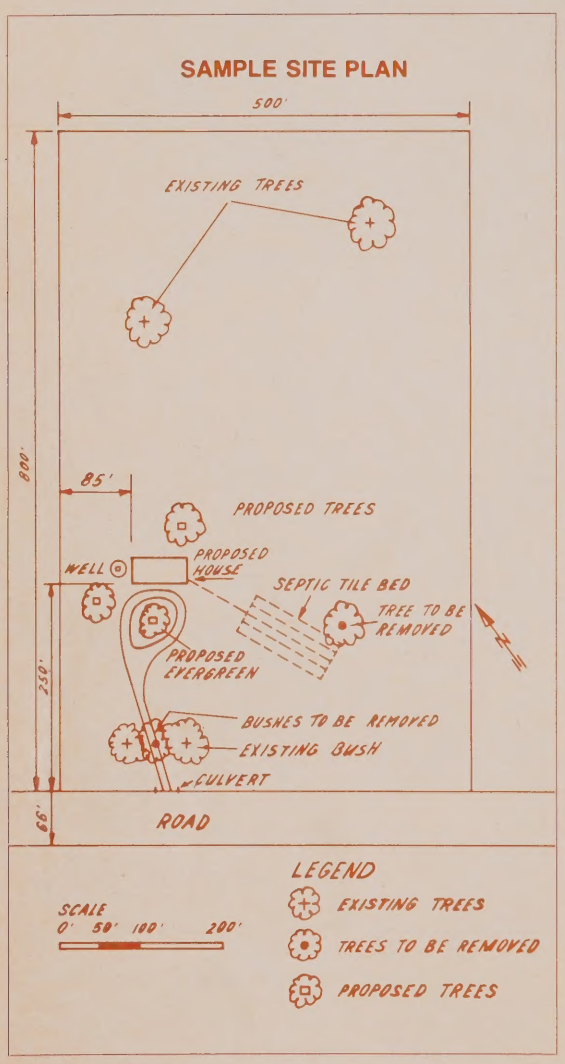
Landscape Advice Free for the Asking



For anyone wishing to build a home or any structure for that matter, in the Escarpment area, the Niagara Escarpment Commission offers the consultative services of its landscape architect at no cost to the applicant.

The Commission's idea, in keeping with its mandate, is to encourage development which is compatible with the natural environment.

"And one way to do that," says staff landscape architect David Wells, "is to assist the public in every way we can to make the best use of Escarpment sites and existing vegetation."

To build a home in the Escarpment area, a prospective builder is required to apply for and obtain a development permit from the Commission.

The development permit application which can be picked up at Commission offices or local municipal offices, includes space for the drawing of two sketches—one of the site location, the other of the site plan. These sketches are helpful, not only to the Commission, but also to the applicant in visualizing the eventual siting of his house.

"What I generally do," Wells says, "is meet the applicant on the lot to determine the proposed locations of the house, the waste disposal system, the water supply, what existing vegetation is to be retained, what to be disposed of, and what new landscaping is proposed. If I see ways to improve these plans, I make my suggestions—and hopefully they are helpful."

All this pre-supposes that the applicant has given these matters some serious thought.

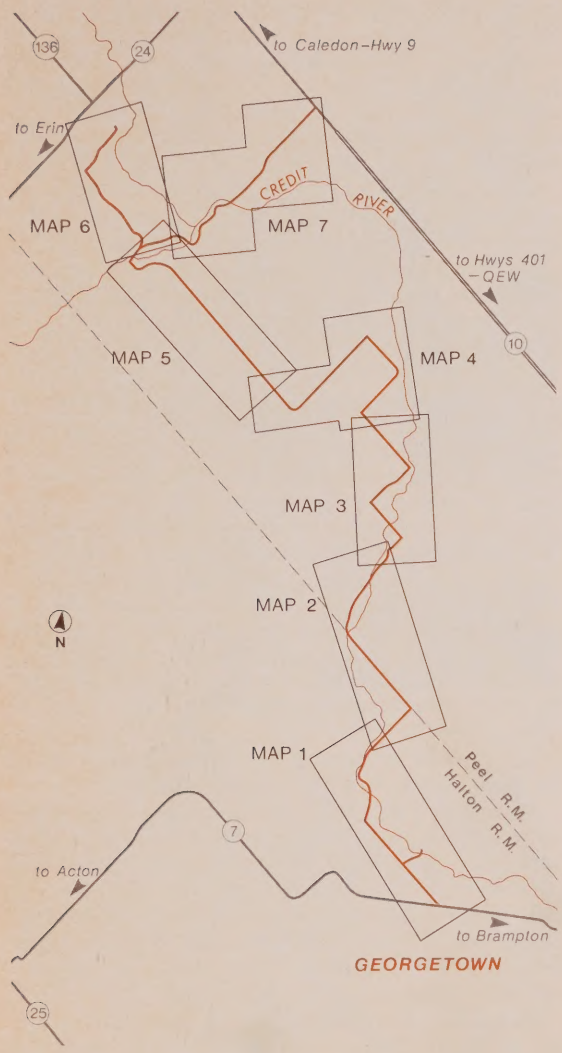
"A poorly sited house causes the owner nothing but grief," Wells said, "and a little time spent on properly siting a house is never wasted—and can, in fact, save thousands of dollars in initial building expenditures and subsequent energy costs."

To determine how best to help land and house complement each other, Wells suggests the following:

1. *Get a feel for your property. Examine the contour of the land. And visit the building site, if possible, in both summer and winter to determine where the house would be best protected from 100*

(Continued on page 46)

KEY MAP....



LEGEND FOR THE SEVEN TOUR MAPS

Tour Road .....
Provincial Highway 10
Regional Road 9
Local Road .....
Railway .....
Abandoned Railway .....
Historical Building .....
Point of Interest .....
Map 5-Access to Belfountain
Conservation Area .....
Map 6-Walking Trail to Cataract Ruins .....

Scale 1:25,000
1/2 0 mile 1/2
500 0 metres 500

Scenery, Heritage, Abound in Cuesta's Credit Valley Tour

There can be no doubt that the area of the Niagara Escarpment through which the Credit River meanders rates a scenic "10": a fact that has not escaped the notice of thousands of nature enthusiasts.

Certainly Bruce Trail hikers find the Caledon section of the 724-kilometre trail one of the most picturesque; photographers revel in the wide variety of subjects; families have discovered that the Credit Valley Conservation Authority offers ideal "people places" in its six Escarpment conservation areas; and heritage buffs delight in the richness of the Credit Valley's history.

So if you were one of the adventurous who followed the **Cuesta** tour of the historic Spencer Creek area (see **Cuesta/81**), (and even if you weren't) we invite you to join us on another tour of the Niagara Escarpment. Located within the watershed of the Credit Valley Conservation Authority, this 44-kilometre safari can last anywhere from a few hours to several days depending upon your preference, schedule and sense of adventure.

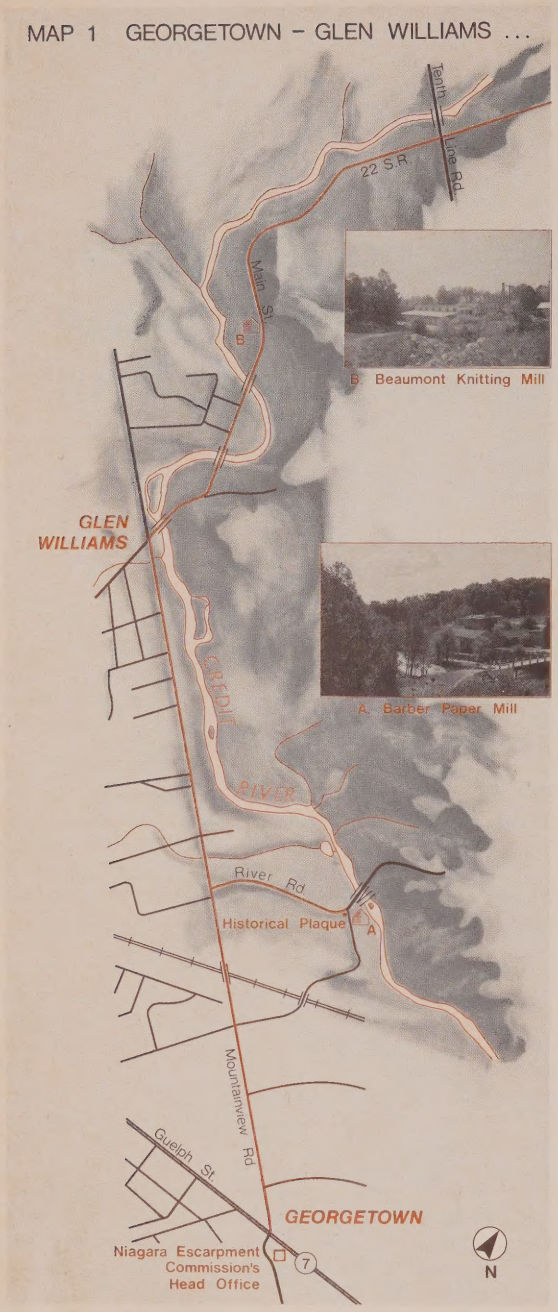
Our starting point is the *Town of Halton Hills (Georgetown),* headquarters of the Niagara Escarpment Commission, located on Highway 7, approximately 64 kilometres northwest of Toronto.

To reach the Niagara Escarpment Commission headquarters, take the Mississauga Road North exit from Highway 401 (westbound) to Highway 7 and then proceed west to the intersection of Highway 7 and Mountainview Road.

While you are here, you are welcome to visit us and orient yourself by studying our seven-metre topographical contour model of the Niagara Escarpment; also pick up an extra map, if you happen to be travelling with a co-pilot on board.

Georgetown's Historic Barber Paper Mill

At the intersection of Highway 7 and Mountaiview Road, make a northbound turn onto Mountainview Road and travel one kilometre to the intersection of Mountainview and River Roads. Turn right and proceed a short distance to the west bank of the Credit River and the first stop on our tour — the historic *Barber Paper Mill* (circa 1852).



It is fitting that we begin our tour of the Credit Valley at this old mill inasmuch as it connects us historically with the previous **Cuesta** tour of Spencer Creek — and with that indominitable Escarpment figure, the Honourable James Crooks.

In 1822, Joseph Barber accompanied by his four sons, a daughter and his wife emigrated from County Antrim in Ireland and settled in the Niagara Peninsula. A stonemason by trade, Joseph Barber was employed by Escarpment entrepreneur James Crooks to build the first paper mill in the province.

Crooks was determined to win the "Great Paper Race" of 1828 — and secure a bounty of 125 pounds sterling ($500) offered by the publisher of the Queenston *Colonial Advocate,* William Lyon MacKenzie, to the manufacturer of the first paper to be made in Upper Canada.

And, what Crooks set out to do, he invariably accomplished!

However, without the craftsmanship of men like Joseph Barber, Crooks may have found this historic feat more difficult.

Crooks also employed the four Barber brothers; Joseph Jr., William, Robert and James, who worked at the Crooks' mills until the death of their father in 1831.

By 1837, the year of the Rebellions led by William Lyon Mackenzie, the Barber brothers had left the Dundas Valley and had purchased land from George Kennedy, a land surveyor, in a hamlet with the none too auspicious name of *Hungry Hollow (Georgetown).*

The brothers established a woollen mill and foundry in Georgetown and, by 1843, had expanded their business out to the *Town of Streetsville.*

With the further expansion of the Streetsville mill in 1852, the older mill in Georgetown was closed. But the Barbers were not out of the Georgetown mill business for long; a quirk of fate was yet to occur.

David Forbes, a Scottish paper maker, attracted to the relative prosperity generated in Georgetown by the building of the Grand Trunk Railway Line (1852-56) and the power source of the Credit River, negotiated with the Barbers. He persuaded them to erect a stone building on the banks of the Credit and rent both the building and the power source to him.

Forbes, however, soon abandoned the project and left the area, leaving the Barbers with the paper mill.

The Barber Paper Mill, now Deltacraft Manufacturing Ltd., a furniture manufacturer, is still located on the west bank of the Credit River where an historical plaque has been erected.

As noted on the plaque and confirmed by Ontario Hydro, this is, more significantly, where the first long distance transmission of hydro-electric power for manufacturing purposes in the world occurred.

For hardy hikers, the ruins of the Georgetown Dynamo can be found about 1½ kilometres downstream at the intersection of Sinclair and Armstrong Avenues.

Glen Williams — Beaumont Knitting Mill

Return to the intersection of Mountainview and River Roads, turn right and proceed north into the village of *Glen Williams* about 1.2 kilometres — keeping the Credit River on your right. At Preston's General Store make an eastbound turn and cross the river into the village proper.

You will pass some interesting craft and antique shops and boutiques before reaching the *Beaumont Knitting Mill* situated on the west side of Main Street (22nd Sideroad).

The historic Beaumont Knitting Mill is a required stop for many bus tours and excursions. This working mill built in 1878 by Samuel Beaumont still makes work socks and knitting wool. A retail outlet for craft supplies and clothing is associated with the mill.

Tours of the old mill operation for groups of approximately ten can be arranged by contacting the Beaumont Knitting Mill (416) 877-3032.

MAP 2 TERRA COTTA ...

Terra Cotta

Continue eastward along Main Street (22nd Sideroad) approximately three kilometres until you reach 6th Line West. Turn left and continue into the village of *Terra Cotta.*

The quaint village is an ideal place to spend a leisurely afternoon. Here the renowned *Terra Cotta Inn* enjoys a central location on the banks of the Credit River surrounded by boutiques, art galleries and craft stores — delightful spot to stretch your legs.

In 1951, Betty and Harry Farrar bought several village lots along the river and a building that had formerly served as a store, barber shop and ice-cream parlour — and remodelled the old building into an authentic English-style inn. Although it has changed ownership, the Terra Cotta Inn continues to be a focal point of the village and a stopping point for tourists.

Afternoon tea is served from 2 to 5 p.m. on weekends and 2 to 4 p.m. weekdays (year-round) in the time-honoured tradition of English inns. And a stroll through the manicured grounds is a "must".

Also in Terra Cotta is the *Terra Cotta Conservation Area* (follow the signs from the village). Purchased by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority in 1957, 160 hectares (400 acres) of rolling, rocky, forested Niagara Escarpment combine to make a dynamic year-round conservation facility.

Hiking trails, including the Bruce Trail, wind through forest and ravine and over Escarpment. More than 200 camp sites are available at Terra Cotta Conservation Area for overnight or monthly camping in an area overlooking a deep ravine and creek. A gigantic supervised swimming pool has enough shallow water area to accommodate even the smallest swimmer.

The Credit Valley Conservation Authority has provided the public with a near perfect outdoor space on the Niagara Escarpment. Currently listed in the Proposed Plan for the Niagara Escarpment as Terra Cotta North-East, an undisturbed natural area of 55 hectares (140 acres) and Terra Cotta South, a 125-hectare (310-acre) intensive recreation area, these areas are used for hiking, cross-country skiing, fishing, swimming and nature appreciation.

But if you prefer to spend some time in the village, here is a brief history:

The land which comprises most of the current village of Terra Cotta was given to Joseph Kenny as a Crown Grant in 1882 — Lot 27, 6th Concession West in the Township of Chinguacousy. In her book *Terra Cotta: A Capsule History,* Mary Zatyko notes: "The flatter land to the south of Lot 27, which was to become the fertile farmland, was the next to be taken up whereas the rockier land to the north that forms the edge of the Escarpment did not attract settlers until much later."

In 1855, Henry Tucker purchased 16 hectares (40 acres) of the east half of Lot 27 and established a sawmill and grist mill and in doing so gave Terra Cotta its first name — Tucker's Mills. As the mill changed owners, so did the name of the village which was also known as Plewes' Mill. Eventually a more permanent name — Salmonville appeared in the list of post offices in 1866. But by 1891, the post office address was changed to Terra Cotta — Latin for "baked earth" in recognition of the brick industry in the area.

Some interesting places to visit are: *The Forge,* currently a studio gallery which was built in 1881 by James Carroll; and the *Terra Cotta General Store* which has been an integral part of the village for nearly a century.

Cheltenham

Continue east on 27 Sideroad approximately two kilometres and turn left onto the 4th Line West (Chinguacousy). Approximately one kilometre from this intersection notice the currently disused *Cheltenham Brickworks* on your left. The overall impression of the red

MAP 3 CHELTENHAM ...

brick buildings and the looming kiln chimneys is one of a war zone — a fact not overlooked by two film companies which have used the site to replicate the World War I battlefield of Flanders, Belgium.

The first film crew on location filmed the Flanders' battle scene for a television adaptation of Mazo de la Roche's book *Jalna*. The most recent filming of a Canadian feature film *The Wars*, based on a novel by Timothy Findley and directed by Robin Phillips, occurred in June of 1981.

Located 1½ kilometres west of the village of Cheltenham adjacent to the C.N.R. tracks, the Cheltenham Brickworks were established in 1912 and are representative of the post-1900 developments in brickmaking.

The large deposit of Queenston and Dundas shale formations at Cheltenham is particularly well-suited to the dry-press method of brickmaking.

In his book *Cheltenham: A Credit Valley Mill Town,* Frank Nelles provides us with a good account of the rough beginnings of the brickyards:

> *"Production was commenced... with the men first housed in tents. Soon thirteen houses were built and rented for eight to thirteen dollars per month for four to eight rooms....seasonal help came from Terra Cotta and Cheltenham."*

By 1922, the brickworks had two presses of 16-tonne (17½-ton) capacity and six down-draft kilns and one continuous burning "railway tunnel" kiln. Despite some difficulties in its operation, the continuous burning kiln continued to operate into the 1930's. The brickworks were bought and operated by Domtar Corporation from 1928 to 1964 when they were closed.

Currently owned by the Ministry of Natural Resources and designated as a Mineral Resource Area in the Proposed Plan for the Niagara Escarpment, the defunct brickyards may be sold and revitalized.

Negotiations between the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Caledon Heritage Committee and Brampton Brick Company are underway to stablize and preserve some of the heritage aspects of the site while also restoring the brickyards to a modern brick making operation. The interesting possibility of forming a visible connection between the early and modern methods of brick production through an educational and interpretive centre exists.

Haines' Mill

At the intersection of 4th Line West and Mill Street, turn right and continue along Mill Street until you reach the bend. There, situated on private lands, but easily seen and appreciated from the road, stands the old *Haines' Mill* — a photographer's delight.

Charles Haines, the original settler came from Cheltenham, England. A millwright by trade and perhaps a little homesick by circumstances, Haines named the settlement *Cheltenham.* He took up permanent residence beside the Credit River in 1822.

His small log mill and grist mill were in operation by 1827 and remained a key industry until 1945.

Continue along the picturesque old Mill Road until you reach the village of *Cheltenham* situated on the Third Line West of Hurontario Street (Highway 10) and nestled in a glacial valley that now forms the route of the Credit River on its way southward to Lake Ontario.

From this vantage point, observe the height and beauty of the area of the Niagara Escarpment known as the *Caledon Hills* which rise in the north.

Boston Mills and Ferndale

Continue 1½ kilometres north to the 32 Sideroad (Chinguacousy), make a right turn and continue east until you reach the railway tracks. As you cross the tracks, notice the historic *Boston Mills Cemetery* on the left.

The hamlet of *Boston Mills* was pioneered by Hiram Caslor who erected a sawmill on the property east of the 2nd Line in 1850.

Caslor and his wife eventually built three mills in the hamlet: a sawmill, a carding mill and a grist mill. Local tales indicate the determination and sacrifice that went into the building of these pioneer mills. While establishing his business, Caslor often had to rely on the

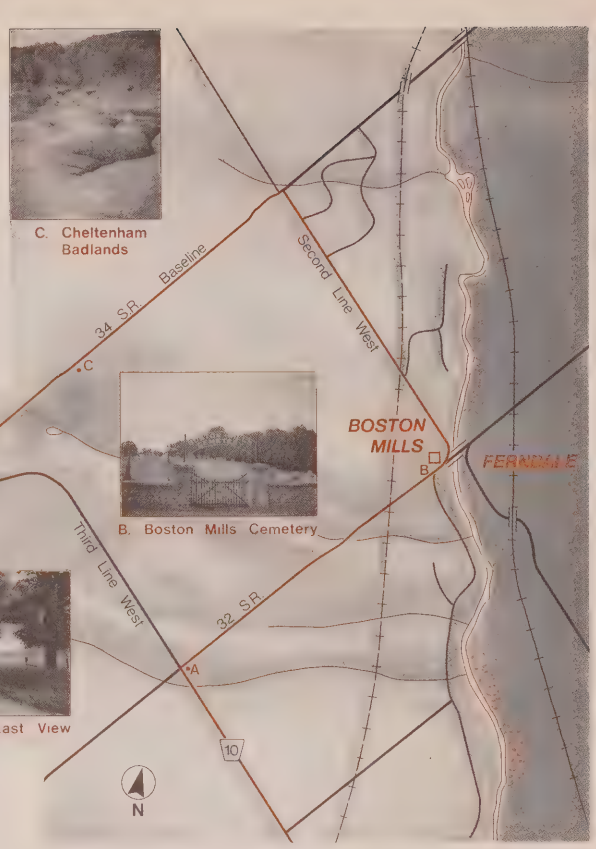
catch from the Credit River for dinner and York shillings stashed away by his wife in an old sock to complete his projects when he ran out of money.

The Caslor Mill property was sold in 1873 but continued in operation as a saw and grist mill until 1910.

The village of *Boston Mills* eventually grew to contain a sawmill, carding mill, grist mill, post office, distillery, slaughterhouse, bakery, blacksmith shop and hotel.

But with the emergence of Inglewood to the north as a major centre, Boston Mills began a slow decline.

The final blow to the vitality of the village occurred in October 1910, in the form of a fire. *The Conservator* of Brampton reports that: *"On Monday night, Boston Mills suffered from a most destructive fire when the flour mills of H. Bracken and Sons were totally destroyed."*



MAP 4 BOSTON MILLS – FERNDALE ...

The mill and several outbuildings were levelled and the recouped insurance payment of $9,000 was insufficient to rebuild the mill. This disaster coupled with the closing of the only hotel in 1884 and the destruction of the grain elevator virtually decimated the industrial base of the village and set the pattern for its decay.

Today almost nothing remains to indicate the former complexity of village life and few of the original homes are left standing. However, one old cottage located along the river bank in the first property north of the Credit River bridge, once the home of the Boston Mills saddler, is reputedly one of the oldest homes in Peel Region.

However, all was not lost for with the industrial decline came the complete emergence of the natural beauty and tranquillity of the area. Tourists and cottagers were soon attracted to Boston Mills which became known as *Ferndale*.

This natural area south of the 32nd Sideroad and directly across from the ex-village of Boston Mills developed into a full-fledged summer resort community.

In its heyday, during the 1930's, the community boasted a large pavilion with a tearoom, a dance hall and a general store. Now the community consists of permanent homes on the east bank of the River and a Croation summer camp.

Soon the name, Ferndale, replaced that of Boston Mills in common usage, although the older name survives, emblazoned on the cemetery gates.

Turn left onto the Second Line West and continue up this scenic road until you reach the 34 Sideroad (also called Baseline). Make a left turn and travel approximately one kilometre to a slight rise or knoll on the road. On the south side of the road lie the *Cheltenham Badlands*, an exposure of bedrock shale, a sad and sorry red moonscape which graphically portrays the susceptibility to erosion of the thin and shallow Escarpment soils. This site in the Region of Peel has been recommended for inclusion in the Ministry of Natural Resources nature reserve program.

Rockside — Melville Church

Continue along 34 Sideroad until you reach a sharp bend in the road and keep right to merge with the 4th Line West to the old village of Rockside — the site of the Credit Valley Conservation Authority's *Melville United Church* (1837) also known as the *White Church*.

The original parishioners of the White Church were Scottish emigrants from Renfrewshire who left the port of Greenock in 1820 and settled in the Township of Caledon. As most, but not all, of the congregation spoke Gaelic, services at the White Church were conducted in both English and their native tongue.

The present church, built by Dan MacMillan, served the congregation until 1964 when the church was sold and the furnishings auctioned off. In 1969, the Credit Valley Conservation Authority assumed maintenance of the site; the pulpit and other artifacts were returned. Each year since its re-establishment in 1974, the church has been filled for the annual Thanksgiving Service. Although the soft burr of Gaelic is missing, several gentlemen have been known to wear the kilt in honour of their forefathers, the "Rockside Pioneers".

(Continued on page 42)

Escarpment Offers Sanctuary for 40 Species of Orchids

The steep, sheer cliff faces and the crooking twisted slopes of Canada's Niagara Escarpment provide a sanctuary for some of the most exquisite wildflowers in Ontario.

Escarpment blossoms often are as delicate as they are treasured, and one naturalist-photographer who recognizes the magnitude of wildflower communities perhaps better than most is Dr. Donald R. Gunn of Oakville.

Dr. Gunn is past president of the Royal Canadian Institute and an honorary life member of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists. He has spent a lifetime observing flowers in their natural habitat and cautioning each concerned human to them.

Now retired, Dr. Gunn and his wife Joan devote their time to enjoying an already extensive collection of more than 8,000 nature slides and watching what is proved to be the most complete collection of Canadian orchids.

Dr. Gunn revealed that there are approximately 70 species of orchids in Canada, 40 of which are native to the Bruce Peninsula. Another 16 are indigenous to the Niagara Escarpment.

Although the Bruce Peninsula is Dr. Gunn's favorite hunting ground, his collection includes specimens from throughout Canada—as far as the rugged Northwest Territories and Baffin Island.

"Without any doubt the most difficult wildflower to photograph was Ohio Lady's Slipper," recalled Dr. Gunn.

This orchid, one of the rarest in North America, was photographed at the Fitzwilliam Trail near Bruce Mines, Ontario, near Flower Flower. And as time permits, weather permitting, the Gunns hope to make a 2,500-kilometre return trip to Flower Flower when they learn that it is still in bloom.

Not surprisingly, Dr. Gunn's photography has become well-known. He has provided Environment Ontario and Parks Canada with 2,500 slides for use in their interpretive programs and contributed to Dr. M. Penny's newly released book, Guide to the Orchids of North America. Because he considers the Niagara Escarpment and, in particular, the Bruce Peninsula to be a botanical treasure trove, Dr. Gunn purchased a 10-hectare (25-acre) parcel of Escarpment land near Dundas Bay, which

Dr. Donald R. Gunn

boasts of more than 16 species of orchids.

He looks upon this property as a nature reserve—his personal contribution to the protection of wildflower communities which are increasingly endangered by man's activities. "Transplanting, careless walking, and even callous photographing can wreak havoc in wildflower communities," notes Dr. Gunn.

Wildflowers and, in particular, orchids are very slow to propagate. Some wildflower species, such as the Trout Lily, have seven years to grow from seed to the flowering stage; therefore, those which are picked and prevented from going to seed can make the difference in the survival of a particular community.

Rare and unusual plants often have very special radical requirements such as high humidity, a narrow temperature range and protection from direct sunlight, all of which are offered by the Niagara Escarpment.

"Many will not survive if they are transplanted even by an expert gardener," warns Dr. Gunn.

Photographers also can take their toll unless they exercise caution.

Dr. Gunn advises photographers to approach specimens carefully. "Do not walk, kneel or lie on neighbouring plants and above all do not pull up nearby

plants to expose the flower you wish to photograph." Extraneous foliage can be held aside temporarily by using a handy piece of wood. Dr. Gunn prefers to use aluminum knitting needles; the smooth slender shafts do little or no damage when pushed into the soil.

Although orchids, particularly the Yellow and Showy Lady's-slipper, seem to have a particular fascination to pickers, photographers and transplanters, there are a host of other varieties which are equally vulnerable.

The following sensitive plants are among the many which should be left undisturbed in their natural habitat: *Jack-in-the Pulpit, Indian Pipe, Dutchman's Breeches, Columbine, Evening Primrose, Trilliums, Indian Paintbrush, Bloodroot, Cardinal Flower, Hepaticas, Woodland Lilies, Gentians, Marsh Marigold, Anemone, Wild Orchids, Arbutus, Wild Ginger and Pitcher Plant.*

If you really must pick a few flowers, daisies and dandelions make beautiful bouquets and their communities are not endangered.

Cuesta has compiled a brief description of the wildflowers chosen for our centre-spread to assist the amateur botanist and for the enjoyment of the expert.

Ram's Head Orchid *(Cypripedium arietinum)*

This smallest native of the Cypripedium or Lady's-slipper genus is one of the most primitive and fascinating.

The blossom is rather short-lived with occasional plants remaining in flower for about a week, provided the weather is cool and the flower is not pollinated.

Season: Late May-June. Blooms a little ahead of other Cypripediums.

Escarpment Distribution: Manitoulin Island and the Bruce Peninsula.

Habitat: Prefers cool subacid or neutral soils. Found in basically two different habitats: (1) cool, dense, balsam-cedar-spruce swamps often where mosses, Creeping Snowberry, Labrador Tea and Twinleaf abound; (2) nearly pure sand, mulched with pine or cedar needles and preferably over limestone beach-cobble. Needing either shelter from direct sun or cool soil, the plants group themselves around and under low junipers and old, gnarled, spruce or balsam.

Yellow Lady's-slipper *(Cypripedium calceolus)*

One of our better known wildflowers, the Yellow Lady's-slipper is quite common on the Bruce Peninsula and in one or more of its forms can be found throughout the northern regions of the world. At least two distinctive varieties can be found occasionally growing in pure populations. These are the Large Yellow Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium calceolus var. pubescens) and the Small Yellow Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium calceolus var. parviflorum). The Large Yellow Lady's-slipper is the more common.

Season: May to July, depending on habitat, soil temperatures, exposure and strain of plant.

Escarpment Distribution: Throughout the Escarpment.

Habitat: Tolerant of many habitats—rocky woodlands, hillsides, low areas along streams, lakeshores, wooded and open swamps. Prefers subacidic or neutral soils and thrives in limestone areas.

Showy Lady's-slipper *(Cypripedium reginae)*

The Showy Lady's-slipper is one of the largest and most beautiful of our native orchids—and one of the best known and most popular of all Escarpment wildflowers.

Season: Early June to mid-July, depending on locality and habitat.

Escarpment Distribution: Throughout the Escarpment.

Habitat: Essentially a wetland plant, it chooses the wettest open situations available. Found in a variety of wet habitats, but becomes most abundant in openings in balsam-cedar-tamarack swamps when these are not too acidic. In favourable locations, such as old deer wintering-yards, colonies of thousands of plants may develop.

CAUTION: The hairy leaves and stems of the Showy Lady's-slipper produce an allergic reaction in some people, similar to that caused by Poison Ivy.

(Continued on page 46)

CENTRE-SPREAD KEY

Guide to Cuesta's:

'Wildflowers of the Niagara Escarpment'

See pages 24 and 25

1. **False Solomon's Seal *(Smilacina racemosa)***
2. **Canada Violet *(Viola canadensis)***
3. **Ram's Head Orchid *(Cypripedium arietinum)***
4. **Calypso *(Calypso bulbosa)***
5. **Partridge-berry *(Mitchella repens)***
6. **Harebell *(Campanula rotundifolia)***
7. **Showy Lady's-slipper *(Cypripedium reginae)***
8. **Cardinal Flower *(Lobelia cardinalis)***
9. **Painted Trillium *(Trillium undulatum)***
10. **Red Trillium *(Trillium erectum)***
11. **Columbine *(Aquilegia canadensis)***
12. **Yellow Lady's-slipper *(Cypripedium calceolus)***
13. **Nodding Trillium Seed *(Trillium cernuum)***
14. **Striped Coral-root *(Corallorhiza striata)***
15. **Showy Orchis *(Orchis spectabilis)***
16. **Small Purple-Fringed Orchid *(Platanthera psycodes)***
17. **Indian Pipe *(Monotropa uniflora)***
18. **Red Baneberry *(Actaea rubra)***

Attracts 70,000 Yearly

Sacred 'Head-Splitter' Stands Guard Over Scenic Caves of Collingwood

EKARENNIONDI, the sacred rock of various tribes of Native Peoples looms mysteriously above the Scenic Caves' site near Collingwood. Legend relates that the souls of dead braves had to fight with the guardian spirit of the rock who pierced their heads and removed their brains, thus allowing them to pass into the Happy Hunting Grounds in peace.

Five miles west of Collingwood stands a towering pinnacle of Escarpment rock which for centuries was considered sacred by various tribes of Native Peoples.

The Petun-Ottawa tribes called the formation and the adjacent village *Ekarenniondi* — the rock that stands out.

Ekarenniondi is believed to have been, in Indian mythology, a spirit who challenged the souls of braves who passed on their way to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

Apparently he was a rough spirit who wasn't above splitting a few unwary heads! The Hurons, who adopted the myth, called the spirit *Oscotarach* or *Pierce-Head.* And the Objibwa people of Cape Croker to this day refer to the rock as *The Watcher.*

Last year 70,000 visitors viewed the inscrutable *Ekarenniondi* which overlooks the network of caves, caverns, fissures and panoramic views that make up the *Scenic Caves'* site.

The Caves, located high on the Escarpment near the Blue Mountains, were created over millions of years by blocks of dolomite limestone easing away from the main mass of the Escarpment. This shifting was caused either by the settling of softer underlying shale or by disturbance of the shale during the advance and retreat of glaciers.

Since the 1800's, the Caves' area has been a popular tourist attraction. In 1934, Alfred Staples purchased the property and built a series of bridges, ladders and other safety features to make the caves more accessible to the public. There is now a snack bar, gift shop, small playground and a picnic area just inside the Caves' property.

As you enter the forested area along the route, the first thing you encounter is the *Natural Refrigerator,* a cavern with a constant year-round temperature of about 4 degrees Celsius.

Continuing along you descend four successive ladders to a depth of thirty metres into the *Ice Cave* which, even in mid-summer, is bedded in a blanket of snow.

Then it's up along the Petun Trail that crosses the top of the Caves where you will find some excellent

(Continued on page 37)

'Stumptown', 'Hungry Hollow', 'Tubtown'

What's In a Name? 'Plenty', Says Toponymist

PHOTO: CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

When communities are first established their names are often anything but fancy. The photo above shows a lovely waterfall which inspired a postmaster in 1853 to name the town 'Belfountain' from the French for 'Beautiful Fountain'—a definite improvement over the town's original name of 'Tubtown'.

Names are often unobtrusive things, relegated to memory's back shelf where they are left to gather dust. But given some personal significance, certain names become a unique and vibrant part of our lives.

In a crunch, one can usually muster the cerebral energy to remember one's own name, the town of one's birth, or the quaint little spot where you spent last year's vacation.

There are some people, however, who find names — all kinds of names — fascinating: people like toponymist/author Pauline Roulston, formerly of the Ontario Geographic Names Board.

Toponymists study the names of places — names which not only reflect our heritage, but also our culture, ideas, fears and aspirations. Often names provide clues to the origins of settlements or they may describe the main activity or geographic feature of an area.

The Ontario Geographic Names Board has around 100,000 file cards on places in Ontario and the origin of their names.

Cuesta consulted the files to discover the historical origin of some of the many place-names that dot the Niagara Escarpment and here is what we found:

NIAGARA FALLS: Originally, the name of the town near the falls was *Clifton.* In 1881, the name was changed to *Niagara Falls,* a name of Amerindian origin, possibly from the Huron word meaning "thunder of waters" or "resounding with great noise".

QUEENSTON: In the 1780's, after the loss of the Niagara River's east bank during the American Revolution, a new portage was established around Niagara Falls with *Queenston* as its northern terminus. As a result, many of the old names applied to Queenston such as *New Landing, Lower Landing* and *Carrying Place* refer to the site as a place of debarkation for portage around Niagara Falls.

The name of the settlement was changed in 1879 when Sir Robert Hamilton named it *Queen's Town* from which the present-day name is derived.

THOROLD: The village of *Thorold* was first formed in 1828 during the construction of the Welland Canal. It was originally called *Stumptown* because of the stumps

left after clearing the heavy forest.

The present name was taken from Sir John Thorold — a member of the British Parliament when the township was established in 1788. With several flour mills, two sawmills and the first cotton mill in Ontario, *Thorold* was the milling centre of the Province.

ST. CATHARINES: The city of *St. Catharines* was first settled by United Empire Loyalists. Prior to 1809 it was known by at least two other names.

It was called *The Twelve* because of its location on Twelve Mile Creek; and *Shipman's Corner* after Paul Shipman who had a tavern there.

The town was subsequently named *St. Catharines* in honour of Catharine Hamilton, first wife of Robert Hamilton. Hamilton was a member of the first Executive Council of Upper Canada and also owned much of the land on which the town was built.

FONTHILL: The village of *Fonthill,* located on the boundary between Pelham and Thorold Townships, was first known as *Osborne's Corners* when it was settled in 1842. Later the name was changed to *Temperanceville.*

The present name of *Fonthill* was adopted by English immigrants, after Fonthill Abbey in Wiltshire, England.

GRIMSBY: The first settler to the *Grimsby* area was Colonel Robert Nelles, a United Empire Loyalist who built a house there in 1788. At this time the settlement was named *The Forty* because of its location at the mouth of Forty Mile Creek.

Around 1816 the name was changed to *Grimsby* after Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, England. *Grimsby* is an old Norse word meaning "a place".

HAMILTON: The city of *Hamilton,* formerly called *Burlington Bay,* was founded around 1812 and named after George Hamilton (1787-1835) who bought a farm there in that same year.

According to the book, *Places in Ontario,* the site is believed to have once been the scene of an Indian battle, and a former burial mound for Indian chiefs. Laurie and Whittle's map of 1794 shows the name of an Indian village called *Timaouatoua* located at the westerly end of what is now Hamilton Harbour.

In 1784, the British government bought the land from the Mississauga Indians to provide homes for United Empire Loyalists who had been forced to leave the United States after the American Revolution.

ANCASTER: The old police village of *Ancaster,* six miles west of Hamilton, was first called *Wilson's Mills* from 1791 to 1795. It took its name from James Wilson, one of the area's first settlers who built a grist and sawmill, store, tavern, blacksmith shop and distillery. The village was later renamed *Rousseaux's Mills* after another settler in the area. In 1795, the name was switched again to *Ancaster Village* after the Township of Ancaster.

The trial known to history as *The Bloody Assize of Ancaster* took place there in 1814. Nineteen American collaborators from the War of 1812 stood trial for treason in George Rousseaux's log hotel in Ancaster. Fifteen of them were convicted and on July 20, 1814 eight of them were executed at Burlington Heights. The other seven were reprieved and exiled.

DUNDAS: The first settler to the Dundas area was Anne Morden, a Loyalist widow. In 1787, she and her children were granted almost all of the land which now comprises the northern half of the town of *Dundas.*

The settlement was first known as *Cootes Paradise,* taking its name from Captain Thomas Coote who frequently hunted waterfowl in a nearby swamp.

In 1873, Lieutenant Governor Simcoe ordered that a military road (present-day Highway 5) be built which could also be used as a commercial highway between Lake Ontario and the River Thames. This road (and subsequently the town) which was built to promote settlement in the western part of Upper Canada, was named after the Honourable Henry Dundas (Viscount Melville), British Secretary of State for War and the Colonies.

BURLINGTON: The site on which the city of *Burlington* sits was formerly known as *Brant's Block;* a tract of land given by King George III to Iroquois Chief Joseph Brant for his services during the American Revolution.

In the early 1800's, Brant sold some of this land to Loyalist friends and when Brant died in 1807, James Gage bought 137 hectares (388½ acres), erecting a mill and other commercial establishments.

In 1817, the hamlet was renamed *Wellington Square* in honour of the Duke of Wellington. Then in 1873, *Wellington Square* and *Port Nelson* (a community at Guelph Line and Lakeshore) amalgamated and incorporated as the village of *Burlington.* According to records, the name of Burlington is probably a corruption of *Bridlington,* a town in Yorkshire in the north of England.

GREENSVILLE: The village of *Greensville* was first settled by William Green in 1799 and in 1846 the name of Greensville was established.

Prior to 1846 the settlement had been known as *Franklin's Corners* and *Joyce's Corner* after two other area settlers.

The early settlement of this community was closely related to the development of the nearby industrial centre, *Crooks' Hollow.* This centre gave financial impetus for the growth of several communities in the area.

Greensville is the site of Upper Canada's first paper mill which began operation in 1826 and was owned by James Crooks.

GEORGETOWN: According to records, the original name of Georgetown was *Hungry Hollow,* due to tough pioneering circumstances. The present day name has been attributed to an early settler and land surveyor, George Kennedy, who came to the area in 1821. Kennedy built a grist mill on the banks of the Credit River, and later erected a sawmill and foundry.

There is a second possible origin to the name, however. The name *Georgetown* may have been inspired by the death of King George III around the same time Kennedy settled there.

CHELTENHAM: The village of *Cheltenham* was founded in 1822 by a millwright, Charles Haines, who named the site after his hometown, *Cheltenham* on the River Chelt in Gloucestershire, England.

INGLEWOOD: All the early pioneers to the Inglewood area were from the British Isles. They came to Canada by way of the United States in the 1830's.

In 1843 Thomas Corbett moved to the area, eventually building a dam and a woollen mill on the Credit River, from which the village's early name of *Riverdale Junction* was derived.

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'Boston Mills' Enters Market Where Goliaths Fear to Tread

PHOTO: BOSTON MILLS PRESS

Meeting of the Board of the Boston Mills Press. Back row, l. to r., Rosemary and Ralph Beaumont with daughter Emily, and John and Jean Dennison. Front, l. to r., Jim and Dean Filby, John and Sarah Dennison.

Interest in the Niagara Escarpment area's heritage is alive, well and on the upswing—as can be attested to by the success of a small, courageous and independent publishing house dedicated to printing books on local history.

The company, *The Boston Mills Press,* was launched in 1974 by James Filby and three partners after major Canadian publishers rejected Filby's history of the Credit Valley Railway because they considered the book "too local" to be financially successful.

Undaunted and sensing a need for a company dedicated to recording the often overlooked "lesser" histories of Canada's past, the fledgling company in its first year published three books totalling 3,500 copies.

"It was tough going at first," Filby recalls, "because we lacked recognition. But, because we were local, we got the support of local businesses."

Initially, the little histories were sold in general stores and antique shops throughout the Credit Valley region. Today, Boston Mills Press books are also found in major bookstores throughout Canada.

The Boston Mills Press has published 60 books, sold 150,000 copies, and was awarded the 1980 Heritage Canada Communications Award.

All four co-owners—Filby, his wife, Jean, Ralph Beaumont and John Denison—have other jobs, but have devoted eight years of their weekends and evenings to writing, editing, designing and promoting works on Ontario's heritage—histories that otherwise might have remained virtually unexplored by modern readers.

Included among the books published by The Boston Mills Press are accounts of early pioneer life in many of the small towns and hamlets that dot the Niagara Escarpment. The following books may be of particular interest:

Belfountain and the Tubtown Pioneers, by Margaret Whiteside, relating the history of some of the early settlers of Belfountain (formerly known as Tubtown).

(Continued on page 48)

Niagara is the Gran'daddy, But Escarpment has 60 more

Wherever a river or creek tumbles headlong over the edge of the Escarpment, a magical effect is created. If the drop is long and dramatic enough, the effect is called a *waterfall*—and on the Escarpment there are more than sixty of these wonders including that grand-daddy of them all—the mighty Niagara.

Cuesta has prepared the following guide to some of the Escarpment's most popular waterfalls. Each one is unique and all are worth a visit.

PHOTO: ONTARIO HYDRO

Niagara Falls could be called the 'Moving Falls'. It's 120 metres from where it was in 1764—due to an erosion process called 'sapping'. As the falls recede each successive crestline varies to provide a distinctive change of face.

NIAGARA FALLS

Statistics:

Horseshoe Falls—height:	*54 metres*
length of crestline:	*675 metres*
American Falls—height:	*56 metres*
length of crestline:	*320 metres*

Although not within the area of the Proposed Plan for the Niagara Escarpment, the most spectacular of all the Escarpment's waterfalls, Niagara Falls, should not be deprived of its rightful place in this guide.

There are actually three waterfalls at Niagara—the rock strewn American Falls, the smaller Bridal Veil and the majestic Horseshoe Falls.

Operated by the Niagara Parks Commission since 1885, the 2,800 acres of scenic land along the 56-kilometre length of the Niagara River from Old Fort Erie to Niagara-on-the-Lake attracts an estimated 12 to 14 million people to the Falls each year.

The first record of a sighting of the Falls was written more than 300 years ago by Recollet missionary Louis Hennepin: "I could not conceive how it came to pass, that four Great Lakes, the least of which is 400 leagues in compass, should empty themselves one into another, and then centre and discharge themselves at this Great Fall, and yet not drown a good part of America."

Of course when Father Hennepin first saw Niagara Falls in 1678 it was not the same falls we see today—due to a process of erosion known as sapping, the falls have receded and successive profiles have varied—quite a change of face.

Geologists have estimated that 12,000 years ago, the Niagara River was 11 kilometres downstream from its present position.

A cross-sectional view of the Horseshoe Falls would reveal a hard top layer of Lockport dolostone underlain by softer layers of sandstone and shale. As the tumbling waters cut away the softer layers, the undermined top layer of dolostone collapses to create the spectacular vertical face.

Until the early 1950's the Falls eroded at the average rate of one metre per year. Since then, major water diversions for Sir Adam Beck #2 Generating Station,

PHOTO: NIAGARA PARKS COMMISSION

Niagara Falls

combined with the construction of an International Control Work which spreads the flow more evenly over the Falls' entire crestline, has slowed the rate of erosion to approximately 30 centimetres in ten years.

The origin of the Niagara River remained somewhat of a mystery up until the 1880's. Finally, its formation was attributed to the retreat of the ice sheet that formed the Great Lakes.

"We know that following the last withdrawal of glaciers, an ancestral Niagara River poured over the rim of the Niagara Escarpment just above the site of Queenston," notes geologist Walter M. Tovell.

It is now accepted by the scientific community that the cascading waters eroded the Great Gorge, causing the Falls to recede from the edge of the Escarpment at Queenston to their current position—a feat requiring at least 35,000 years.

So, if you haven't seen this premier Escarpment waterfall, we suggest you do, and one of the best ways is on the *Niagara River Sightseeing Tour.* This package tour is offered by the Niagara Parks Commission and provides an excellent opportunity to see all the highlights from the Horseshoe Falls to Queenston Heights.

Included in the tour is a visit to the Scenic Tunnels, a Viewmobile Ride, a boat trip on the Maid of the Mist, a sight-seeing trip on a double-deck bus, entry into the Great Gorge, a ride over the Whirlpool Rapids in a Spanish Aero Car, and a meal at either the Queenston Heights Restaurant or the Whirlpool Golf Clubhouse Restaurant.

PHOTO: HAMILTON REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Tew's Falls

PHOTO: HAMILTON REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Webster's Falls

For further information on this tour contact:

The Niagara Parks Commission
Box 150
Niagara Falls, Ontario
L2E 6T2
(416) 356-2241

The following is a listing of an additional 15 popular Escarpment waterfalls located within the watersheds of six Escarpment area Conservation Authorities.

NIAGARA PENINSULA CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Rockway Falls

Located north of Highway 69 on the Fifteen Mile Creek, Rockway Falls Conservation Area consists of approximately 85 hectares (210 acres). Located in this natural area is *Rockway Falls* which cascades in gentle limestone steps down from the sharp Escarpment face.

For the botanist, a wide variety of natural habitats and wooded slopes contain wildflowers and excellent examples of Carolinian vegetation.

Picnicking, hiking and cross-country skiing are the main activities in this area which also offers Bruce Trail access.

Ball's Falls

Situated on the 90-kilometre Twenty Mile Creek south of Jordan, Ball's Falls Conservation Area actually contains not one but two Escarpment waterfalls—an upper and lower falls, less than a kilometre apart.

The small picturesque Upper Ball's Falls is approximately 10 metres high; the Lower, or main falls, has a sheer breathtaking drop of 27 metres.

In the spring, a veritable torrent rushes down the Twenty Mile Creek to plunge over the Escarpment. Unfortunately, by mid-summer the torrent is reduced to a mere trickle.

Ball's Falls Conservation Area, a 90-hectare Escarpment property, is used for camping and day-use activities. It also contains an excellent geologic area, historic buildings and ruins.

A restored grist mill, blacksmith's shop, two barns, lime kiln and restored Ball Home complement the scenic and historic aspects of the area.

An extensive natural area is used for year-round trail activities and contains a portion of the Bruce Trail.

Access to Ball's Falls is from Highway 24, south of Highway 8.

Beamer Falls

Beamer Falls is situated in 50-hectare (125-acre) Beamer Memorial Conservation Area on the Forty Mile Creek south of the town of Grimsby.

A deep "V" shaped valley and associated exposed Escarpment cliff faces offers a panoramic view over Lake Ontario.

Beamer Falls originates as the Forty Mile Creek plunges over the Escarpment face at Ridge Road—a picturesque spot on a clear day.

There are picnic sites and several trails on the property, including the Bruce Trail.

HAMILTON REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority monitors the watersheds of the Spencer, Borer's, Spring, Sulphur, Ancaster, Chedoke, Redhill, Battlefield and Fifty Mile Creeks.

Cuesta lists four of the more than 18 Escarpment waterfalls within the Authority's jurisdiction.

Devil's Punch Bowl

Statistics:

Height — 34 metres
Crestline — 3 metres

The geological feature known as the Devil's Punch Bowl is the final product of a process of water erosion dating from at least 16,000 years ago.

Once vast quantities of water produced by the melting glaciers of the Wisconsin Ice Age, plunged over the Escarpment at Stoney Creek and began the excavation of the Devil's Punch Bowl, in much the same fashion as Niagara Falls.

A portion of the Bruce Trail prudently circumvents the rim of the Punch Bowl but several paths lead down the precipitous slopes of the dry gorge.

The scenic vistas from the top of the Devil's Punch Bowl are for everyone; but the steep hiking trails are definitely not for those who experience vertigo on a step-ladder.

Today's waterfalls at the Devil's Punch Bowl, although dramatic, are a mere trickle of their former selves. The 25-hectare (63-acre) Escarpment Conservation Area overlooking Stoney Creek and Hamilton Harbour is located on Ridge Road just east of Highway 20.

The Conservation Area is open to the public from 9 a.m. until sundown.

Tiffany Falls

Statistics:

Height — 18 metres
Crestline — 8 metres

Tiffany Falls is located in a 5-hectare (13-acre) park situated northeast of Ancaster on Highway 2.

A short walk from your car into a steep, wooded "V" shaped valley will bring you to the lacy cascade of Tiffany.

The area contains walking and hiking trails with Bruce Trail access, a scenic lookout and picnic tables.

Webster's Falls

Statistics:

Height — 20.8 metres
Crestline — 24 metres

Tew's Falls

Statistics:

Height — 41 metres
Crestline — 8 metres

Both of these majestic waterfalls which careen over the limestone spine of the Escarpment into the Spencer Gorge are within the 53-hectare (130-acre) Spencer Gorge Wilderness Area.

The various rock layers comprising the Escarpment can be clearly seen at both Webster's and Tew's Falls.

(Continued on page 40)

PHOTO: HALTON REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Hilton Falls

Radiations from Earth Advance Map Technology

It's really not wizardry—although fifty years ago it was completely beyond comprehension. And even in today's space age, the new technology of *remote sensing* is pushing beyond the limits of imagination.

Simply defined, remote sensing is the ability to receive information about things we cannot see and things we cannot touch—a space age sixth sense!

This ability is found quite naturally in some animals and reptiles: the rattlesnake, for instance, locates warm-blooded prey not by sight but by a highly developed sensitivity to infrared heat radiation; and sightless bats use a form of echo location similar to sonar and radar to avoid mid-air collisions.

In mapping terms, remote sensing means being able to scan the entire earth from a satellite or an airborne platform and record, from light and heat radiation, data about such things as trees, crops, geology, fallow fields, pasture land, gravel pits, roads, urban development and pollution.

The remote sensing technique can even tell whether trees, and, indeed, entire crops are healthy or diseased.

As a matter of interest and to keep up with the latest mapping techniques, **Cuesta** obtained two satellite images of the Niagara Escarpment and a computer map of the Bruce Peninsula.

The betting these days is that computer mapping with the aid of remote sensing is the wave of the future.

Since the availability of spaceborne data a decade ago from earth-monitoring satellites (LANDSAT), remote-sensing technology has literally taken off.

The Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing (OCRS) located within the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources contains the best-equipped remote sensing interpretation laboratories and facilities in the province.

Dr. Simsek Pala, chief scientist with OCRS, prepared **Cuesta's** computer map from available LANDSAT data.

Cuesta cartographers first prepared a linear hand-drawn map of the northern and southern sections of the Niagara Escarpment at a scale of 1:700,000. Then, having selected a particular area in both the northern and southern sections of the Escarpment, we secured a LANDSAT image to provide our readers with a satellite's view of the Escarpment.

Dr. Pala was then able to take our project one step farther and prepare a computer map from available LANDSAT data, which graphically portrays deep and shallow water, deciduous and coniferous forest, pasture land and fallow fields, urban areas, roads and gravel pits.

The LANDSAT satellite operates in a circular near-polar orbit following the sun at an altitude of approximately 920 km (570 miles).

The satellite circles the earth every 103 minutes, completing 14 orbits every day and viewing the entire earth every 18 days.

LANDSAT orbits are selected so that each satellite ground trace repeats its earth coverage at the same local time each day. And as the earth rotates under the satellite each consecutive orbit is west of the preceding one, providing complete and overlapping coverage.

These passive remote sensing satellites receive and record information in the form of radiated or reflected energy from the electromagnetic spectrum.

Each satellite observatory carries two remote sensor systems and data relay systems along with tape recorders, power supply, orbit-adjust subsystems, transmitters to send data to ground receiving stations and receivers to interpret ground commands.

Canada's ground receiving stations are located at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and Shoe Cove, Newfoundland.

This revolutionary new technology not only provides an all-encompassing perception of the earth and the environment we live in but also provides scientists with all kinds of valuable new information.

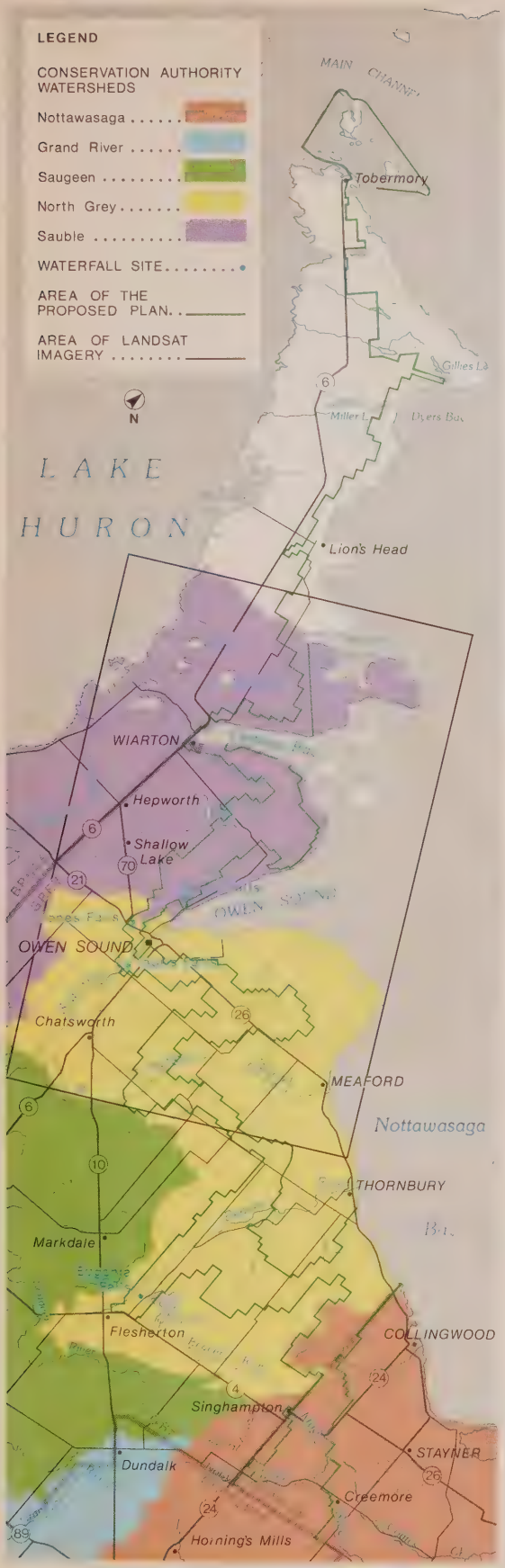
Look carefully at the computer map and note that the entire map is composed of little squares called pixels (picture elements).

Currently, digital analysis yields a spatial resolution of 80 metres to one pixel (a resolution being the minimum separation between two objects at which the objects appear distinct).

It is estimated that within the next five years a cell resolution as fine as 10 metres will become available.

With the increase in resolution of detail, the amount of identifiable data within each frame will increase dramatically making the use of computer technology even more essential to remote sensing and land use mapping. ■

ESCARPMENT'S NORTHERN SECTION



LANDSAT IMAGERY

SCALE 1:500,000
AREA OF COMPUTER MAP

WIARTON, BRUCE PENIN.

GENERAL LAND COVER MAP OF BRUCE PENINSULA BASED ON LANDSAT DATA ANALYSIS PREPARED AT ONTARIO CENTRE FOR REMOTE SENSING, MNR, TORONTO

DEEP WATER
SHALLOW WATER (SOME WETLAND)
DECIDUOUS FOREST
CONIFEROUS FOREST
PASTURE LAND & OPEN DECIDUOUS
FALLOW FIELDS
BUILT-UP AREAS, ROADS AND GRAVEL PITS


1


2


3

Wild
of
Niagara


7


8


9


13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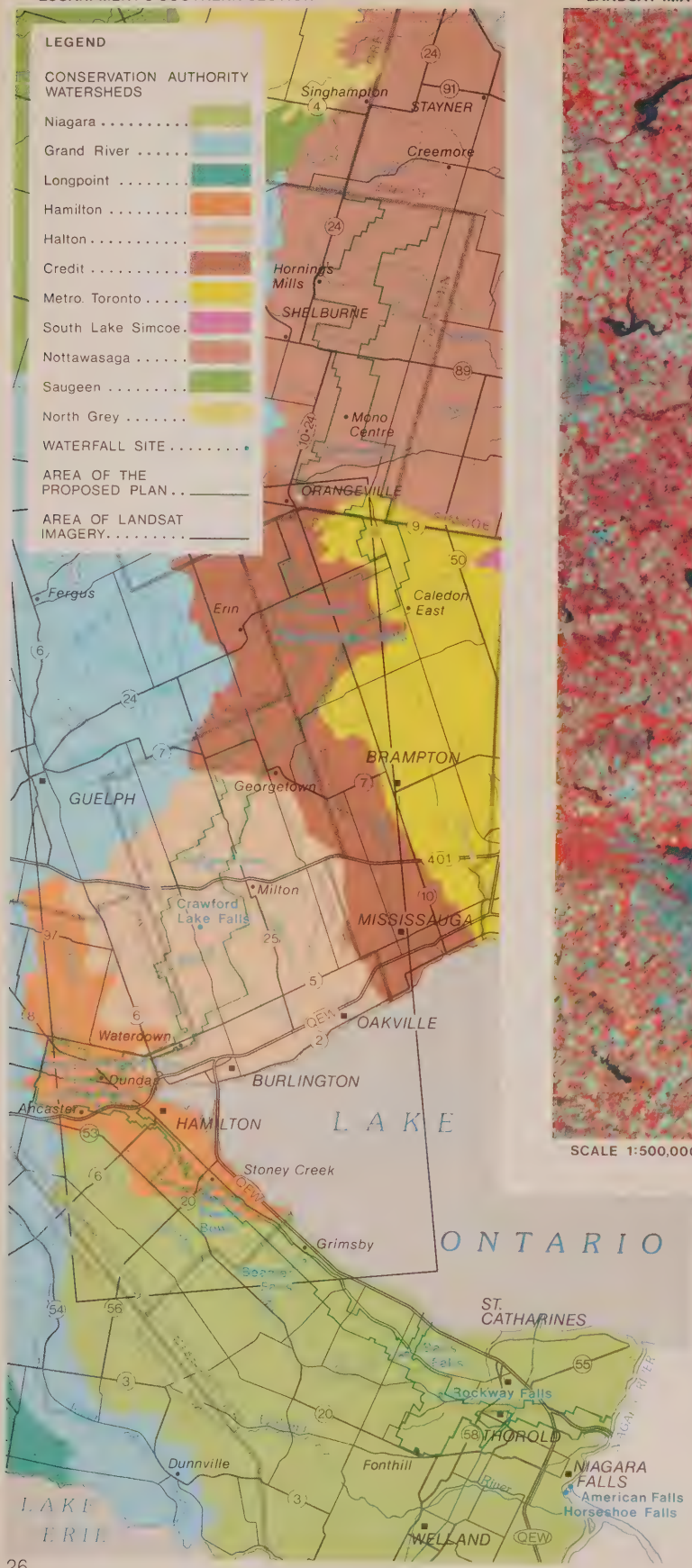
Photographs: Courtesy of Dr. Donald R. Gunn

ESCARPMENT'S SOUTHERN SECTION



LANDSAT IMAGERY

SCALE 1:500,000

BASE MAP LEGEND FOR SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN SECTIONS

PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY

COUNTY AND REGIONAL ROAD

COUNTY AND REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY

MAJOR POPULATED CENTRE

N

Scale 1:700,000

10 0 mi. 10

10 0 km. 10

'Hermitage' Housed Hogarths Along with Alma's Goats

PHOTO: HAMILTON REGION C.A.

'The Hermitage' Circa 1866

If you travel the trails and wooded paths that run the length of the Niagara Escarpment, you will inevitably encounter the remains of more than a few "wilderness manors".

These were once luxurious estates built by men who, for reasons of their own, tried to recreate a *backwoods aristocracy* in 18th and 19th century Upper Canada.

One such estate was *The Hermitage*, the stone walls and foundations of which can be seen on the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority's Dundas Valley property at the intersection of Mineral Springs and Sulphur Springs Road in Ancaster.

In addition to the ruins, visitors can tour The Hermitage Gatehouse Museum; view a replica of the house, grounds and outbuildings, artifacts salvaged after fire razed the mansion, and photographs of various occupants of The Hermitage.

The museum is open Sundays noon to 6 p.m. from Victoria Day through Thanksgiving Day — and at other times by appointment (416-525-2181).

The actual ruins, however, may be viewed anytime, summer or winter. The Bruce Trail traverses the property as do the Authority's cross-country ski and walking trails.

The original owner of The Hermitage lands was the Reverend George Sheed, the first resident Presbyterian minister in Ancaster. Sheed bought the property in 1830 and built a frame house on the low ground to the east of the present ruins.

In 1833, former British officer Otto Ives, bought the 65-hectare (162-acre) Escarpment property. Ives had fought for the Greeks during their War of Independence, but had taken time off to fall in love and elope with the daughter of the governor of one of the Greek islands. Ives brought his bride and her niece to Ancaster.

Legend has it that Ives' coachman, William Black, fell in love with Mrs. Ives' young niece. He was so crestfallen when refused permission to marry the young lady that he hanged himself in the barn.

Black is reportedly buried near the corner of Sulphur Springs Road and what is now called Lover's Lane.

In 1855, Ives sold The Hermitage to George Leith, the second son of a Scottish baronet.

Leith hired Scottish masons to build a mansion of quarried Escarpment building stone, red bricks from Dundas and limestone sills from the Credit Valley.

Leith's home was one of many built by wealthy British immigrants in Ancaster, but it surpassed them all — even though The Hermitage served mainly as a summer home for Leith who spent his winters in Hamilton and sometimes in Scotland.

The Italianate mansion could be best described as eclectic — borrowing freely from the many architectural styles and trends of the mid-Victorian period.

It boasted rounded Italian shuttered windows, French doors, decorative double chimneys and numerous attendant buildings, including a stable, carriage house, lodge cottage, ice-house, laundry and gazebo — all set in an English-style landscaped park.

By any standard, the furnishings were opulent. Paintings by Hogarth, Raeburn and Archer adorned the walls and many valuable first editions were housed in the library. One of the most treasured possessions was a china service given to Leith's father by the King of Burma. The house also contained a good wine cellar and even a wood-burning central heating system.

Leith died in 1887 and Leith's fifth child Alma Dick-Lauder bought the deteriorating property from other family members for $5,000.

(Continued on page 39)

Steep Cliffs and Narrow Corridor Combine for Dramatic Valley Vistas

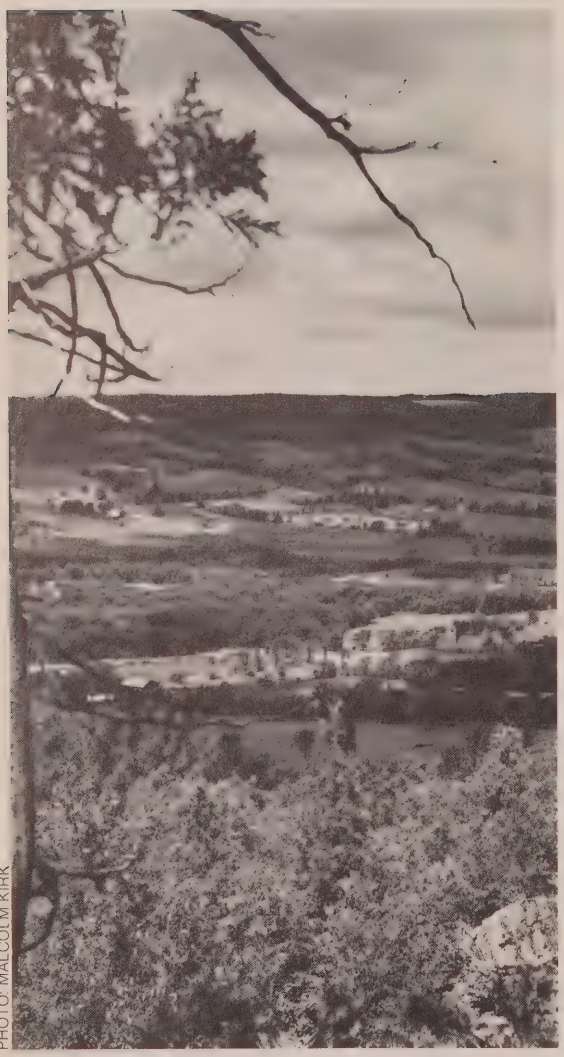


PHOTO: MALCOLM KIRK

The Beaver Valley as viewed from Old Baldy.

Valleys are very special places.

It was in the shelter of valleys that man first learned to grow his food and live together co-operatively in villages.

In valleys, he found a sense of security and a sense of place.

The Beaver Valley in Grey County is one of those special places — not only for those who live between its walls, but also for those who visit and view what in fact is some of the most arresting valley scenery in Ontario.

This dramatic quality is due in part to the ratio of the valley's depth to its width — high cliffs to narrow floor corridor. No matter in what direction you look you are bound to encounter a memorable and highly photogenic view.

The Valley has a maximum depth of 165 metres (550 feet). The width along the Valley floor is 600 metres (2,000 feet) at Kimberley and 1,200 metres (4,000) feet immediately below the Epping Lookout Conservation Area.

The best way to appreciate the Valley, of course, is to tour it.

The following is a guide to some of the best viewing "platforms" throughout the Valley — prepared for **Cuesta** by naturalist Malcolm Kirk.

Geological history tells us that the Valley started as a pre-glacial river which eroded a notch along the soluble limestone cliff slopes of the Niagara Escarpment. The subsequent Wisconsin ice sheet broadened the notch, leaving vertical dolomite cliffs here and there, interspersed with till cover which is now largely forested. Post-glacial Lake Algonquin flooded the Valley floor depositing rich bottom lands. This ancient lake retreated 10,000 years ago and today remains as Georgian Bay. The blue-green waters are visible from various lookouts along the rim of the Valley.

The Beaver River drains 563 square kilometres for a distance of 34 kilometres northward to Nottawasaga Bay. The Valley first appears at Highway 4 near Flesherton, where the flanks are narrow, steep and wooded. Northward the Valley walls diverge like a cornucopia flowing toward Georgian Bay where the Valley floor nourishes Ontario's finest apple orchards.

THE BEAVER VALLEY

Parts of the Beaver Valley were cleared and settled by Europeans during the mid-nineteenth century. As is often the case, irregular terrain restricts agriculture to certain areas. The result today is a pleasant mix of man-made and natural environments.

With such a diversity of landscape, natural attractions abound. Entering the Valley by County Road 13 and proceeding north, the traveller will parallel the Boyne River, which flows under several road crossings.

In spring, prime hardwoods nourish a rich carpet of wildflowers and many ferns, some of which can be seen from the road. This luxuriant and undisturbed portion of the Valley is designated as a candidate natural area in the Proposed Plan for the Niagara Escarpment.

Further along County Road 13 is a nine-metre waterfall of exceptional symmetry and beauty. Hogg's Falls was once the site of a long vanished grist mill. Near the Falls is that relic of the unpastured woodlot, a colony of Showy Orchis. Other botanical delights exist if you care to explore.

Northward the Valley floor broadens, and a few chalets dot the old farm clearings. Curiously, the Beaver River belatedly joins the Valley from its upland source to the east of Lake Eugenia, by plunging over the Escarpment in spectacular fashion at Eugenia Falls. Although this once mighty cataract is now largely diverted through hydro flumes, the Falls are still well worth viewing. They are best seen from above at the Conservation Area just off the Eric Winkler Parkway. The observant may find an oasis of Yellow Lady's-slipper behind the path along the brink of the gorge.

The Beaver and Boyne Rivers merge, continue northward and descend in a 150-metre drop to the Valley floor.

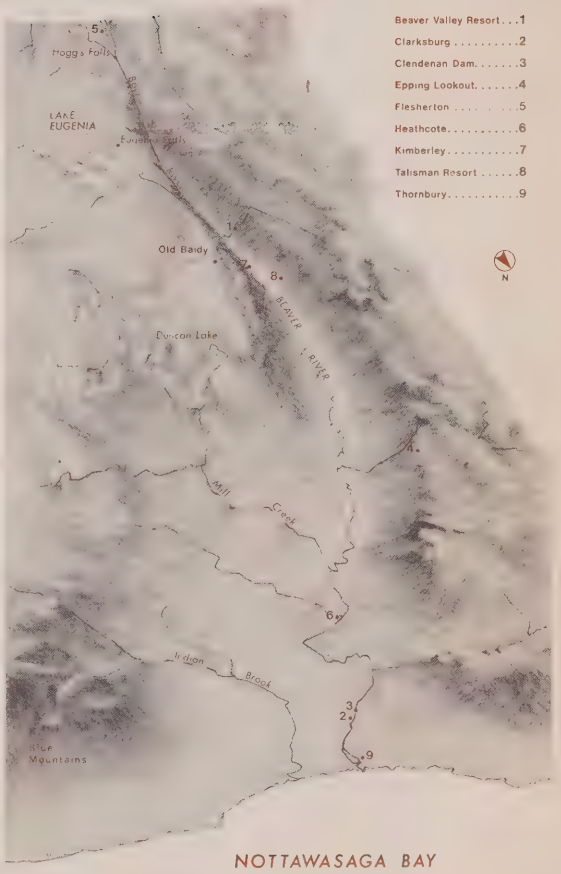
The Valley is two degrees Celsius warmer than surrounding uplands and the steep walls provide wind protection for southern outliers such as native walnut, spice bush and hop tree. Also, the northern end of the valley is warmer than the southern end because of the moderating influence of Georgian Bay giving rise to a favourable climate for apple production.

Toward Georgian Bay, the Valley broadens even further, revealing Beaver Valley and Talisman ski resorts on the west slope. Weekend farmers and ski chalet owners now occupy most of the lower slopes, but the cliff top and talus slopes are still forested, forming an important wildlife corridor.

At Kimberley, from the junction of the Eric Winkler Parkway and the main Valley Road, one can see a massive limestone cliff to the east of the Conservation Area called *Old Baldy*. The rewards of a short hike from your car include perhaps the most spectacular vista in Southern Ontario, complete with turkey vultures and buteo hawks gliding high on the up-drafts. Lately hang-gliders have joined the unperturbed birds on days of favourable westerly winds.

The Parkway runs due north to Meaford. Halfway, at the rim of the Valley's west slope, is Epping Lookout Conservation Area, long favoured by artists for its view of the entire Valley, with Georgian Bay to the north and the Blue Mountains to the east as backdrops.

Kimberley marks the start of 18 kilometres of river, where seasonal flooding has preserved a wild forest condition on both banks. Here canoeists often flush up herons, flocks of duck and abundant passerines as they round each bend in the broad meandering river.

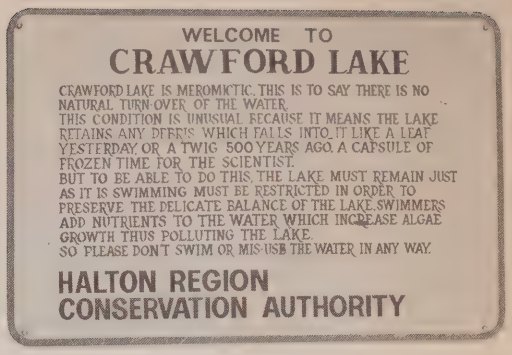


Many clear powerful springs emerge from the Escarpment base, fed by extensive uplands beyond the Valley. These rush to join the Beaver River, some intercepted here and there to form residential ponds of clear water stocked with trout. The stretch of the Beaver River from Heathcote to Clarksburg is the scene of an annual rite of spring — The Beaver River Rat Race — in which contestants in homemade crafts pit their skill and endurance against the power of surging white water.

As you approach Clarksburg across the moraine at Heathcote, the apple country becomes evident. The famous orchards thrive on rich soils and in the frost retarding influence of Georgian Bay.

At Clendenan's Dam, complete with its fish ladder, is a woodland of exceptional beauty. Under the prime hardwoods grow all the spring ephemerals plus a couple of scarcities (at this latitude), skunk cabbage and lacinate toothwort.

Cuesta has only touched on the obvious natural attractions of the Valley. A lot more awaits anyone who sets out to explore one of Ontario's most scenic areas. ■



Halton C.A. Unveils Crawford Master Plan

When the Halton Region Conservation Authority purchased the 154-hectare (380-acre) Crawford Lake property from the Lloyd Crawford family in 1969, they thought they were simply purchasing an undisturbed Escarpment natural area.

They were wrong!

They later discovered that they had actually purchased a rare 2.5-hectare (7-acre) meromictic lake, an ancient Indian village, and an opportunity to develop one of the most comprehensive and innovative interpretive centres to be found along the 725-kilometre Niagara Escarpment.

Studies conducted by the University of Toronto in 1970 under the watchful eye of Dr. John McAndrews, Curator of Botany at the Royal Ontario Museum, first gave some indication of the unusual properties of Crawford Lake.

The lake, located on top of the Escarpment at the northern limit of Burlington, was formed 15,000 years ago as water from melting glaciers created vast cavities in the soluble Escarpment dolomite. When these cavities became large enough, the surface material collapsed to form a sink hole. Fed by Escarpment springs, Crawford Lake developed during this post-glacial period into a meromictic lake.

A meromictic lake is something similar to a time capsule. It's a lake so deep for its size that the lower levels of water are never disturbed by wind, temperature changes, or even by tiny aquatic animals. As a result, the lake bottom sediments provide scientists with a stratified historical record.

And this curious phenomenon of meromixis occurs at Crawford Lake where the small surface area (2.5 hectares) and the extreme depth (24 metres) retards the annual turnover of surface water.

Without this annual turnover little oxygen is present below 12 metres and, without oxygen, the bacterial breakdown is lessened in lake bottom sediments. Because lower levels of water are never disturbed, plant debris falling on the lake sinks to the bottom where it accumulates undisturbed to become a sensitive and complete record of the area's past history.

In attempting to collect samples of Crawford Lake's sediments, Dr. McAndrews and his colleagues developed the *frigid finger*—an unconventional and somewhat humorous looking probing instrument.

An aluminum tube some three metres long and seven centimetres in diameter was fitted with a pointed plug at the lower end, filled with dry ice and capped with a rubber glove. The glove had a slit in one finger to act as a valve, allowing the dry ice fumes to escape at their own speed. The probe was then lowered into the lake sediment and removed after 20 minutes. The resultant thick rind of frozen sediment on the probe was then removed and analyzed. The varves (sedimentary layers) can be accurately counted from the present to 1441 A.D. and somewhat less accurately beyond this date.

During the initial *frigid finger* explorations, cultivated Indian corn pollen was discovered in the layers dating 1434 to 1459—alerting the team that an ancient Indian village may once have been located at Crawford Lake.

Enter Dr. William D. Finlayson, Executive Director of the Museum of Indian Archaeology in London, Ontario, who conducted preliminary investigations on the site during the 1972-73 season. His investigations led to the discovery of the actual village site on a knoll overlooking the lake.

Archaeological evidence indicates that the Crawford Lake Village was occupied by members of the Middleport tribe (an Iroquoian group) between 1434 and 1459 and was composed of at least six longhouses ranging in length from 25 to 45 metres. During the excavation of one longhouse and the partial excavation of a second, several thousand artifacts were found.

Available data suggests that approximately 450 people once occupied the Crawford Lake site.

Studies of animal bones recovered from the site indicate that deer was the most important source of meat, although other animals including elk, wolf, muskrat and squirrel were also hunted. Fish, including catfish, pike, sucker and lake sturgeon contributed to the villagers' diet, as did numerous wild berries and nuts.

An examination of the charcoal recovered from cooking pits suggested that beech, maple, elm and ash were the predominant sources of firewood.

Further examination of the lake sediments showed that in the 15th century Crawford Lake residents were enjoying an edible weed called portulaca which grows prolifically in corn fields and in many of today's gardens.

"This is the first evidence that the plant was being used as a source of food by the Iroquoian people of Ontario," Dr. Finlayson said. "Perhaps of even greater interest is the fact that prior to its discovery in Crawford Lake, the plant was considered to have been introduced by Europeans into North America."

Another sediment discovery indicates that once the Indian people harvested corn, they burned their fields to get rid of the remaining corn plants. "While this is a logical method of preparing the fields for use the following year," Dr. Finlayson said, "there are no known historical references to this practice."

Dr. John McAndrews of the Royal Ontario Museum prepared the 'frigid finger' probe that was used to explore lake bottom sediments at Crawford Lake. Sediments provided scientists with information which led to the discovery of an ancient Indian village.

Since 1973, Dr. Finlayson has directed an ongoing archaeological survey in an area within a seven-mile radius of Crawford Lake and discovered more than a dozen previously unknown Iroquoian villages.

There can be no doubt that these discoveries have demonstrated that the region has unique potential for further detailed investigations.

As for the future of Crawford Lake, the Halton Region Conservation Authority has unveiled a Master Plan for reconstructing the Indian village and building an interpretive centre.

To provide sufficient funding to develop the Authority's Master Plan for the area, a union has been formed between the Authority and the Halton Region Conservation Foundation, a registered charitable organization working to raise funds for conservation projects. The Crawford Lake Conservation Area is the Foundation's first major project.

The Master Plan for the area was revealed on October 24, 1981, with the official opening of the Crawford Lake gatehouse built with funds from an initial $15,000 donation from the G. Allan Burton family.

Louise Hebb, chairman of the Halton Region Conservation Foundation, hopes to launch the fund-raising campaign early this year and continue it for three years to raise a total of $700,000 for the preservation and development of this remarkable Escarpment property.

A variety of educational programs will eventually enable students to participate in controlled archaeological excavations, to stay overnight in the 13th-century Indian village and to develop an understanding and an appreciation for a culture preserved by the unique qualities of Crawford Lake.

Crawford Lake is located on the east side of the Guelph Line on Steeles Avenue about four kilometres south of Highway 401 and the village of Campbellville. ■

Pioneer Surveyor

Rankin Blazed Way in Grey and Bruce

Always hard-working, often hard-drinking, and invariably endowed with a lusty sense of humour.

These generally were the characteristics of the rugged breed of men who literally filled in the map of Upper Canada — deciding where roads should be built and how towns should be laid out

They were the *surveyors* who with crews of chain-bearers and axemen blazed the way for the eventual settlement of Ontario's interior.

One of the most respected of these pioneers was *Charles Rankin.*

During a career that spanned 50 years, the Irish-born Rankin gained a reputation as a meticulous and conscientious professional — often being commissioned by the government to correct the work of less dedicated surveyors.

Rankin is recognized as *the* surveyor of much of the northern Escarpment area.

His survey projects included the Garafraxa Road, 1837; the town plot of Owen Sound, 1840; the Township of Sydenham, 1842; the Toronto-Sydenham Road, 1848; the town plot of Sydenham, 1854; and the Keppel Indian Reserve, 1862.

Rankin was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1797, and came to Upper Canada as a child with his family. In 1820, he was appointed a Deputy Provincial Surveyor.

He is credited with being the first settler to harvest a crop in Grey County — 300 bushels of potatoes in 1834.

Rankin lived in Owen Sound from 1850 to 1884. He died in Millbrook, Ont., in 1886.

Rankin received the following instructions to survey the Garafraxa Road from the Surveyor General on April 28th, 1837:

"His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to order that a survey should be made of a line of Road from Oakville on the north side of Lake Ontario to Owen's Sound, or Big Bay on Lake Huron, I have been induced by your experience as a Deputy Surveyor, and your knowledge of the country in the vicinity of Owen's Sound, to entrust you with the performance of this service.....

You will conduct your operations while on this survey in the usual manner, keeping field notes and noting therein the quality of the soil, the general features of the country and the description of the timber, etc., in all of which I trust you will be very particular...." ■

'Charge, Tear, Gulp'

Cuesta's 'Hero of the Month' Has Terrible Table Manners

He's **Cuesta's** *Hero of the Month* — and he's big, bold and ugly — and we love him because he's one of the best "anti-pollutant environmental controllers" in the business.

We're referring, of course, to *Cathartes aura,* or, as he's better known, the Turkey Vulture.

You may have seen him circling high over the Escarpment as he patrols for carrion.

There, as he catches the air-currents and rocks gently from side to side on wings 1.8 metres (6 feet) wide, set in his characteristic "V", the Turkey Vulture is undeniably one of the best looking birds in the sky.

But, on the ground, and viewed up close, he takes on a completely different appearance.

His gracefulness in flight is transformed into a lurching, awkward gait. If he makes any sound, it comes out as a low hiss or growl —especially when he and his comrades are jostling to outdo each other at the dinner table, where the code of etiquette is "charge, tear, gulp and grab".

Now admittedly some birds are not pretty. But the Turkey Vulture goes one step further. He is without a doubt just about the ugliest bird on the Escarpment.

First of all, there's his red bald head and his large red-rimmed morning-after eyes, and his long wide nostrils and that hooked beak of his.

But who are we to judge?

Everything is for a reason.

The head, for instance, is without feathers so that the ultraviolet rays of the sun may penetrate the skin and keep off any microscopic parasites or bacteria that might be picked up from carrion.

The wide nostrils and hooked beak are perfect evolutionary adaptations to help him breathe comfortably while gorging on some delicacy.

And, those big, red-rimmed eyes are as sharp as an eagle's — all the better to spot carrion at great distances.

As for his habits, the Turkey Vulture feeds on the meat of animals that have been killed or have died of natural causes. Nor is he a fussy eater. In fact, a little tenderizing decay and decomposition just makes feasting that much more appetiizing.

PHOTO: DR. DONALD R. GUNN

Now you might presume that our Hero of the Month would suffer from an occasional upset stomach or indigestion. The fact is — his digestive system is so greatly advanced that it destroys the most virulent strains of bacteria.

In his capacity as scavenger *extraordinaire,* the Turkey Vulture both controls and helps to eliminate the spread of disease among other animals. This, in fact, is his role in life — and because of this he plays a vital part in nature.

So perfectly adapted is the Turkey Vulture to his lot in life, that he can be found in North America basking as far south as Florida and wheeling on air-lifts as far north as Manitoulin Island. Once uncommon in Ontario, he has extended his range by using the Escarpment as a migratory corridor.

The Turkey Vulture is a protected bird under the Migratory Birds Act and cannot be legally hunted.

For all of these reasons he has been elected our Hero of the Month. ■

New Laws Pave Way for Better Land Relations

Examples Of Commonly Used Symbols

Permissive Signage

Fishing Permitted

Hiking Permitted

Cross-country Skiing Permitted

Prohibitive Signage

No Motorized Vehicles

No Hunting

No Camping or Campfires

Two recent Ontario laws are significantly changing the relationships of landowners and those who enter their lands either as welcome guests or unwelcome trespassers.

These laws, in effect, are designed to strengthen the property rights of landowners and tenants while encouraging them to make their lands available for compatible recreational activities.

Both laws—The Occupiers' Liability Act and The Trespass to Property Act—were enacted in late 1980 after months of discussion with landowners and various recreational groups, including the Bruce Trail Association.

The Occupiers' Liability Act governs an occupier's (owner or tenant) legal liability and responsibility for the safety of anyone entering the property. It also provides protection for occupiers who allow recreational use of their land from the threat of lawsuits for damages by persons who accept their hospitality.

The Trespass to Property Act effectively replaces the old Petty Trespass Act and provides landowners and their agents with powers of arrest. It also provides for fines of up to $1,000 against anyone convicted of trespassing.

Two major concerns had arisen in the old liability common law and Petty Trespass Act, which indicated that changes were needed. First, judge-made common law, which governed liability, had become too complex and out-of-date. Secondly, the old law discouraged owners of rural land from permitting recreational activities because the owner could be sued by entrants who might injure themselves.

There is no doubt that a new law was required to put these relationships and liabilities into a rational perspective.

Occupiers of private land who permit trails across their land, and members of recreational organizations who develop and maintain trails, do a service to all residents of the Province. The two new laws should facilitate continued co-operation between these two groups.

The following are some of the highlights of both The Occupiers' Liability Act and The Trespass to Property Act:

THE OCCUPIERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1980

What is Occupiers' Liability?

Occupiers of land or premises, usually owners or tenants, have a duty to take care that persons entering their property are not injured.

If an occupier fails to take reasonable care, the law imposes civil liability for any injury that may result.

This is the basis of the law of occupiers' liability; for this reason many businesses, homeowners and tenants obtain insurance to protect themselves from potential law suits.

While the new law recognizes a basic duty of occupiers to provide reasonably safe premises, it also recognizes that entrants may freely choose to assume risks by taking the environment as they find it.

Basic Duty

The basic duty of occupiers in the new Act is that: *an occupier owes a duty to take such care as is reasonable to see that persons entering the premises, and the property brought on the premises by those persons, are safe.*

When It Does Not Apply

Under no circumstances is an occupier free to create a deliberate danger to an entrant. While The Occupiers' Liability Act establishes a basic duty of care, it also recognizes that the basic duty should not extend to the following four types of entrants:

1. Entrant Who Willingly Assumes Risk

To assume a risk, an entrant must know the possible dangers and freely choose to accept the chances of injury. For example, spectators at a hockey game are taken to assume the risk of being injured by a puck flying into the stands. In the absence of intent to injure, the arena management and players of the game will probably not be held liable.

2. Entrant for Criminal Purposes

The new Act provides that persons entering any premises with the intention of committing a criminal act willingly assume the risk of being on the occupier's premises.

Once again, the occupier cannot create a danger with the deliberate intent of doing harm or damage to the person or property. The law does not permit the intentional injury of anyone except in self-defence.

3. Non-paying Recreational Entrants

The Act provides that those who take their recreation without paying a fee will take care for their own safety. The law now accords with the attitude of self-reliance held by experienced recreational users of rural land: *They take the environment as they find it.*

4. Other Entrants Who Assume Risk

In general, all entrants who do not pay a fee for entry, assume their own risks. Also included in the class of persons deemed by law to assume their own risk on rural land are the following:

- trespassers, where entry is prohibited under The Trespass to Property Act.
- entrants who are neither prohibited, nor expressly permitted to enter or use the land.

THE TRESPASS TO PROPERTY ACT, 1980

Purpose of the new Act

Since 1834, Ontario has had a Petty Trespass Act, making it an offence punishable by fine to enter premises where entry is prohibited. A number of problems resulted from the inadequacy of the nearly 150-year-old law. *The new Act is designed to give owners greater control over the use of their property and to increase fines for trespassing.*

The New Law

The new Act provides that every person who is not acting under a right or authority conferred by law and who,

- without the express permission of the occupier, the proof of which rests on the defendant,
  - — enters on premises when entry is prohibited under this Act; or
  - — engages in an activity on premises when the activity is prohibited under this Act; or
- does not leave the premises immediately after he is directed to do so by the occupier of the premises or a person authorized by the occupier

is guilty of an offence, and upon conviction is liable to a fine of not more than $1,000.

What Property is Protected?

Under the new Act, all premises, including school sites, are protected.

Premises means lands and structures and includes:

- *water;*
- *ships and vessels;*
- *trailers and portable structures designed or used for residence, business or shelter;*
- *train, railway cars, vehicles and aircraft, except while in operation.*

Compensation for Damages

In addition to a fine of up to $1,000, the Act has further amounts for which a trespasser may be found liable. The same court that convicts a trespasser can, in addition to the fine, order the trespasser to pay for proven damages up to $1,000.

Where damages are greater than $1,000, a separate civil action may be brought against the trespasser.

Cost of Protection

Where the occupier conducts a private prosecution and the trespasser is convicted, the trespasser will usually be liable for the reasonable costs incurred by the occupier in prosecuting. This could amount to several hundred dollars.

Dealing With Unwanted Entrants

The occupier of premises is entitled to exercise the powers given by the Act. Where a landlord and tenant share control of premises, both may be occupiers.

Under the Act, the occupier may authorize any person to enforce the arrest provisions. The owner of a shopping centre may wish to authorize security guards. A school board may wish to authorize school principals

and vice-principals. An apartment owner may wish to authorize the building superintendent. The owner of rural land permitting a trail association to establish a limited-use recreational trail over his land may wish to authorize members of the association to exercise his powers as occupiers under the Act.

1. Calling the Police

If a situation appears to have an element of danger about it, allow the police to use their authorized power to enforce the law.

2. Directing That the Trespasser Leave

In most cases, the occupier may simply want to direct the trespasser to leave. The occupier should explain to the trespasser who he is, that the property is private and that entry is not allowed. The occupier should then direct the trespasser to leave in a polite but firm manner. Usually, the entrant will comply and no further action will be needed.

3. Obtaining Information for Charges

If the trespasser refuses to comply with the direction to leave, or if the occupier thinks a prosecution is necessary because of resulting damage or the possibility of recurring trespass, then the occupier may consider laying charges. To do so, he will need to obtain the entrant's name and address.

4. Arresting a Trespasser

Where the identity of the trespasser is known, a charge can be made against the person without arrest. If the trespasser refuses to divulge his identity, and his identity cannot be readily discovered by other means, the occupier may want to consider the more serious option of arrest.

Under section 9, a police officer, the occupier, or a person authorized by the occupier, may arrest any person he has reason to believe is trespassing.

The trespasser should be informed that he is under arrest and the reason for the arrest.

An arrest is a grave imposition on another's liberty and should only be attempted if other options prove ineffective. Further, an arrest attempt may lead to a confrontation more serious than the initial offence of trespass, and should be exercised with caution. Excessive force or improper use of the arrest power, may leave the occupier or his agent open to both criminal charges and civil liability.

How to lay a Charge

Once the identity and address of the trespasser are known, the complainant may lay an information under oath before a local justice of the peace. The laying of an information commences proceedings, and must take place within six months after the date on which the offence was alleged to have been committed.

If the justice considers that an offence has probably been committed, he will issue a summons to the person charged. The summons indicates the nature of the offence, and also contains notice of the time and place of the first appearance for trial.

How Notice Can be Given

Notice regarding entry or activities regarding entry may be given orally or in writing, by means of signs, or by means of a new colour-marking system.

New Colour-marking System

The new legislation creates a colour-marking system to permit occupiers to give notice of their intentions. Where entry is prohibited without notice, of course, no markings need be used.

- *Red Markings* under the new system mean that any entry is prohibited.
- *Yellow Markings* mean that entry is prohibited except for certain activities. It is the entrant's responsibility to find out from signs, or from the occupier, what activities are permitted.

To be effective the red or yellow markings must be of a size that a circle ten centimetres (4 inches) in diameter will fit within. Markings can be of a greater size or of any shape so long as they meet the minimum size. They can be made with paint or other materials on natural objects or old fence posts.

Recreational Activity Signs

As outdoor recreational activities have become more popular, a need has arisen for a symbol code, to give legal meaning to signs. The new legislation provides a legal basis for the development of standard signs. The symbol code, together with the colour marking system, is sufficient to give an occupier of land freedom to prohibit or permit activities on his land on a selective basis.

For signs and markings to give legal notice, they must be posted or placed so that they are clearly visible in daylight under normal conditions from each ordinary point of access to the premises, or part of the premises, to which they apply.

- *A sign naming an activity, or showing a graphic representation of an activity, gives notice that the activity is permitted.*
- *A sign naming an activity, or showing a graphic representation of an activity with an oblique line through it, gives notice that the activity is prohibited.*
- *Notice that an activity, or activities, is permitted prohibits all other activities and entry for any other purpose. Any other notice indicating prohibition is for certainty only.*
- *Where the law does not otherwise prohibit entry, a notice prohibiting one or more particular activities indicates that other activities are not prohibited.*

Further information on the variety of signs available may be obtained by writing:

Communications Officer,
Ministry of the Attorney General,
18th Floor,
18 King Street East,
Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1C5. ■

(Continued from page 5)

PHOTO: NIAGARA FALLS HERITAGE COLLECTION

After the death of Samuel Dixon, Clifford Calverley became king of the highwire across the Niagara Gorge. In this 1893 photograph he is shown crossing with a wheelbarrow. He also crossed at night with the oil-burning headlight of a Michigan Central train providing light at the starting point.

"He now pressed on cautiously. In a few moments he stopped again. His pole swayed somewhat. Evidently the glare from the water was bothering him some. The sun was glinting down the Gorge and the reflection from the foam-flecked waves was almost like a looking-glass and would have caused a blur over anyone's eyes who looked at it long.

"He walked another hundred feet and stopped once more. The crowd held its breath each time and the surroundings were as hushed as a grave except for the toot of an engine, the rush of the water, or the rumble of the railway cars as they crossed the bridge.

"This was the last stop on Calverley's part. He now started in earnest and never hesitated in the rest of the trip.

"He passed the centre of the Gorge, having taken about four minutes, but his upwards climb on the American side was made in wonderfully shorter time.

"He now began to go faster....and did the last one hundred feet on a regular run.

"It was then the crowd saw that he had accomplished the feat and cheering began which broke into perfect salvos of applause and rolled across the Gorge but to be sent back by the throng on the other banks."

Calverley's time — 6 minutes, 45 seconds.

Calverley later made several other crossings — creating the unequalled record crossing time of 2 minutes, 32⅖ seconds.

Calverley continued his career as a high wire performer in the U.S. and eventually retired to become a hotel-owner and later, president of the First National Bank of Sarasota, Florida.

At 73, Calverley returned to Clarksburg for a visit in 1941.

A reporter described him as "alert, and as wiry as a man 40 years his junior, able to kick a hat from the head of a six-foot man."

If his health permitted, Calverley said, he wanted to cross the Gorge again on the 50th anniversary of his first crossing.

"It isn't courage," he explained, "but a gift of confidence galore..." that enabled him to make his bid for fame and wealth by risking his life on a wire strung high above the boiling waters of the Niagara Gorge in those final years of the last century.

Calverley didn't make his 50th anniversary crossing — but he did manage to make a bit of Canadian history.

He is buried in the Union Cemetery in Clarksburg. ■

(Continued from page 14)

panoramic views of the surrounding country. From these vantage points you can see the plain laid down by glacial Lake Algonquin stretching out to Georgian Bay. In the distance are the grain elevators and shipyards of Collingwood.

If you are not bothered by heights, a look straight down into the caverns will explain why the promontory is named Suicide Point. It was here, according to Huron legend, that a version of *Romeo and Juliet* was enacted in which an Indian maiden overcome with grief at the death of her lover, followed him over the cliff.

Farther along you come across the *Indian Council Chamber,* a tower of rock which can only be reached by crossing a bridge. Again, legend tells us that Huron chiefs would cross over onto this pinnacle by means of a log which they then drew after them, thereby going into private session and leaving their most trusted braves to guard the approach.

Continuing down a sloping cavern to the base of the Council Chamber, the route leads past the sacred rock of *Ekarenniondi* and on to the *Fat Man's Misery* Cave.

For those who wish to prove how trim they are, the exit from *Fat Man's Misery* is only one-third of a metre (14 inches) wide — try it if you dare! For those who are a little more ample and would rather not chance getting stuck, you can always turn around, go back and continue over the top of the cave.

Other highlights of the Caves include the *Fern Cavern,* where at a depth of 35 metres countless varieties of Escarpment fern and moss grow; the *Preacher's Pulpit* which marks the deepest cavern — 40 metres; and the *Petun Fortress,* with its four escape routes.

The scenic Caves are now owned by Jerry McArthur, whose grandfather, Alfred Staples, bought the property in 1934. The Caves are open between May 1 and October 31.

For further information contact Scenic Cave Enterprises Limited, Box 543, Collingwood, Ontario, L9Y 4B2. Telephone: (705) 445-2828 or (705) 445-0204. ■

(Continued from page 3)
Niagara Escarpment is unquestionably a writer's Paradise!' Rolling my eyes furiously, like an author full of Inspiration, I make my way to the bar . . . Return home, weighed down by the Ample Lady's expectations, but after these Escarpment brunch parties I find that a short nap—not more than two or three hours—is necessary, and by then it is too late to begin any writing. However such naps are a kind of work, known to us literary folk as Creative Lassitude.

MONDAY: Settle down to work bright and early, determined to be worthy of the Ample Lady's expectations, but find my attention distracted to the lively doings around my bird-feeding station. My keen interest in birds is somewhat impeded by the fact that owing to short sight and stupidity I have never been able to tell one bird from another except in the most general way. If I see a bird trying to knock its head off against a tree, I give a cautious guess that it is a woodpecker. A blueish bird is probably a jay, if it is not the Bluebird of Happiness, though I suspect that this creature spends all its time on the Fashionable Side, near the Forks of the Credit; over here, on the Knives of the Hockley, we get an altogether commoner class of bird. My feeder attracts small birds, and a few big birds. The one bird I could recognize with a little effort is the Cardinal, but I have a neighbour who is lavish with suet, and the Cardinals, being high-livers, go to her. I have hawks, which I can tell because they behave like aeroplanes but don't make a noise, and I have owls who occasionally scare the wits out of me by going—no, not *Whoo!* which is what owls are supposed to go, but *Gruk-Gruk!* when I walk in my woods. I have even—great student of Nature that I am—found an owl-ball or two among the trees, and when I dissected one of these I found quite a mess of mouse-bones and fur, and a presumably inedible bit of a tail. Nature is not really the nice old girl that people like the Ample Lady suppose. Or maybe Nature reserves her nastiest manifestations for the Unfashionable Side . . . . Some squirrels are under my bird-feeder, devouring the seed that the birds (wasteful creatures! Do they think I am made of seed?) cast out upon the ground, like Onan in the Bible. Perhaps Onan was really a bird. I must ask a clergyman.

TUESDAY: Having written nothing yesterday, because of the excitement around the bird-feeder, I feel that I must put on steam today, so I get to my desk early, choose a nice clean sheet of paper, and type at the head of it *Chapter One* . . . . Look at this for a while, and decide that it is worthy of being underlined in red, so I get out a red pencil, and my fine new Metric Ruler. My approach to the Metric System has been gradual and suspicious, for I have romantic and legendary associations with the old system. A yard, I have been told and have always believed, was exactly the length from the end of Henry VIII's nose to the end of his outstretched hand. A foot was precisely the length of the foot of Mary Queen of Scots, who had rather big feet, though as she was six feet tall, probably not disproportionate. When I was a boy my Grandmother used to talk about a unit of measure called an Ell, which I discover from the dictionary was 45 inches. (Or was *that* the length of Henry VIII's arm? A yard doesn't seem much for a big man.) Anyway, Grandmother was always saying of somebody that if you gave him an Inch he'd take an Ell, and if anybody had proposed a change to Metric to Grandmother they would have received a Piece of Her Mind, which I never measured, but it was quite long. And there used to be all sorts of measurements like chains, and rods and, of course, acres, which I suppose we shall now have to call hectares, except that a hectare is 2.471 acres, which is a very inconvenient size for it to be. I reflect that the old system, rooted as it was in history and full of romance, was a lot more fun than Metric, which appears to have no history, and certainly no romance. After thinking about it all morning—for I never got around to underlining *Chapter One*—I decided that the Metric System was a *tonne*—which is to say 1000 kgs.—of barnyard fertilizer.

WEDNESDAY: Hear a lot of racket in the night and go to see what's up. There are three burglars clustered under my bird-feeder. I know they are burglars because they are wearing masks and convict stripes. They are gobbling up fallen seed, and also the suet I have put out in hopes of getting a little of the Cardinal trade. Whenever the supply fails one of the burglars leans heavily on the stem of the feeder and shakes down some more. Greatly worried, and as soon as it is dawn I call Tim Stewart, who is my advisor on all such matters. 'Racoons,' he says, which he means to be reassuring, but for all I know the word may mean 'dwarf burglar'. So I look it up and find that it is an Algonquian word, and thus entirely appropriate to the Escarpment, and it means a greyish-brown, furry, bushy-tailed, sharp-snouted North American nocturnal carnivore. Carnivore my eye! A seed-eater, as I can attest by personal observation. The dictionary says nothing about stripes or masks, and my faith in it is shaken. So I look up racoons in the Big Dictionary, which has never failed me, and learn nothing more that is helpful except that this creature used to be called the Jamaica Rat, which I like much better. I recall that a friend of mine once had Jamaica Rats under his roof, and regretted it very much, because one of them lived a full life and (my friend insists) organized games of football up there with his friends. It died, possibly of athletic heart, and as racoons apparently do not bother about such niceties as funerals, it cost my friend a great deal of time, and money and psychological anguish to get his house into living condition again. This, in its turn, reminds me of my mother-in-law, whose eaves in her Australian house were invaded by possums, and as possums are protected creatures and may not be shot or poisoned, she had to employ a very high-powered and brilliant barrister to argue them down . . . . All this looking-up of information and solemn reflection consumes the morning, and I get no writing done.

THURSDAY: No thought of work today, for the newscast speaks darkly of storm warnings. We are heading for a miserable weekend. I decide that if more snow falls over the snow that is already gathered in my drive I shall be snowbound, so I call the man who ploughs me out when necessary, and he has bad news. The Big Baby is down. He has two ploughs, one of which looks like a front-end loader, which shifts snow by various cunning tricks known to its owner, but it is not attuned to very heavy work. That is undertaken by the Big Baby, a huge affair with a device on the front that grabs up snow in a series of revolving gears, and hurls it

into a hopper, where some unseen force projects it upward through a curved chimney, spewing it to right and left and all over everything. To see the Big Baby at work on a large drift is to stand in awe of man's triumph over Nature . . . . The only thing is that the Big Baby is temperamental, and if it by chance grabs up a stone it gets mechanical colic, and won't eat any more snow. It is then said to be *down*. When it is down several clever men gather around it and sit on their hunkers and look at it, and guess what ails it. These are occasions when a writer is simply a nuisance, and I keep out of the way. After a while they coax the Big Baby out of its sulks and it goes back to work . . . . I have long cherished a mad ambition to climb up into the cab of the Big Baby and see what I could make it do. I am not a mechanical man; indeed, I cannot even ride a bicycle, but the Big Baby arouses all the thwarted mechanic in me . . . . Today, however, the Big Baby was on the fritz (as we mechanics say in our technical jargon) so I shovelled quite a lot of snow by hand, reflecting that the coroner is always warning writers and other sedentary people to avoid just such exertion. But am I a man or a mouse? I am a man to begin with, but after an hour of shovelling I begin to be 'wee, sleekit, timorous and cowerin'.

FRIDAY: No snow yet. The CBC has deceived me, as it so often does. I do not believe it is intentional; it is simply that the CBC does not understand weather prediction. What it needs is a copy of *The Old Farmer's Almanac* which every right-thinking person on the Unfashionable Side of the Escarpment possesses and trusts. (On the Fashionable Side they buy *The Mature Estate Owner's Almanac,* which is the same thing bound in leather.) I look up the *Almanac* and find that tonight all hell will break loose. To console myself in the face of this news I read some of the *Almanac* jokes, but they only serve to depress me. Listen to this one: ' "Papa, didn't you once whip me for biting baby?" "Yes, my child; you hurt him very much." "Then, papa, you ought to whip that fellow who is in the parlour, for I saw him bite sister right on the lips; and I know it hurt her, for I saw her put her arms around his neck, and try to choke him".' The Old Farmer must have heard that one in his boyhood from his grandfather. Nobody on the Escarpment has had a parlour for at least a century. Indeed, nobody has needed one since the invention of funeral parlours, which take care of the principal purpose of parlours very conveniently . . . . By the time I have read all the jokes in the *Almanac* I am too far sunk in gloom to do any work.

SATURDAY: Woke in the middle of the night to hear the howling of wind and the shattering of sleet on my windows. But that was not all; there are suspicious sounds in my house, which I suppose must be burglars, or perhaps racoons. After some inner debate as to what I should do, I creep out and look down the stairs and there, in the darkness, is a mysterious form on a ladder, undoubtedly up to some mischief. I consider calling the Provincial Police, but years ago they told me not to do so, as they are far too busy to chase burglars. At this point something about the burglar seems familiar, and I perceive that it is my wife, stuffing long grey objects like snakes into walls. I watch for a while, admiring the skill with which she does this, and when she has finished I ask what is happening. 'Draughts,' she says. The snakes are some sort of highly recommended draught-defiers which we buy by the yard—or should I say metre? I join her and we creep about the house, almost like burglars ourselves, listening to it creak and groan, until at last we remember to test the taps, and find that one of them will not work. This is what strikes terror into the householder's heart, so we get to work at once with the hair-dryer, taking turns standing on a chair in the cellar, directing the hot breath of the machine at the suffering pipe, but without effect. While we are doing this, there is a terrible silence, and we know that the furnace has ceased to function . . . . after a night of terror, dawn comes at last, and by passionate pleadings over the telephone we secure the assistance of the furnace-psychiatrist, who diagnoses a dirty photoelectric cell, which he cleans with what looks like a handkerchief. Furnace starts again. Universal joy! We have coffee with the furnace-psychiatrist, who tells us that he does all the baking for his family, and is an expert on apple pies. He leaves as we stand in the door, carolling our gratitude. And after that, am I expected to do any writing? Life on the Escarpment is too serious to permit such frivolity. I know the Ample Lady is going to be disappointed in me, but what am I to do? ■

(Continued from page 27)

Alma Dick-Lauder

Eccentric by nature, with a whimsical love of animals, Alma was to become an entrenched Ancaster figure.

In her complete tolerance of animals, she allowed the interior of The Hermitage to become a home for countless goats, chickens, horses, cows and even pigs.

Alma also loved human company and during a dinner party in 1934 a spark from one of the chimneys started a fire that was not noticed until the second storey was ablaze.

The fire destroyed the entire mansion. Undaunted, Alma salvaged her belongings and lived with her animals, first in a tent, then in a small wooden house, within the gutted mansion's walls until her death in 1942.

After Alma's death, The Hermitage was sold out of the family and the property was logged extensively. Many of the fine trees were cut down — and although the land was later reforested only traces remain of the once meticulously landscaped park.

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority bought 48 hectares (120 acres) of the estate in 1971 and since then has repointed and capped the mansion and outbuilding ruins to prevent further deterioration. ■

(Continued from page 21)

PHOTO: HAMILTON REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Tiffany Falls

Spencer Creek Gorge was formed approximately 11,000 years ago when the volume of water in Spencer Creek was greater and stream erosion consequently much more active.

The Spencer Gorge Wilderness Area is open to the public from 9 a.m. until sundown with access and parking via Harvest Road and Falls View Road.

HALTON REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Crawford Lake Falls

Located within Crawford Lake Conservation Area four kilometres south of Highway 401 near Campbellville, Crawford Lake Falls are the most remarkable of all the Escarpment falls—they are completely invisible!

These unusual falls were formed in a similar fashion to the adjacent meromictic Crawford Lake (see page 30) by the dissolution of underlying layers of dolomite which created underground cavities.

However, in the case of the mysterious falls, the surface layers were more stable and did not cave in as they did at the lake site.

The falls are now fossilized and filled with debris. However, the unmistakable sound of running water can be heard—caused, **Cuesta** discovered, by an underground stream.

Apparently the falls were once visible as part of the glacial meltwater network southwest of Crawford Lake. However, due to course changes in the meltwater system, the falls dried up and disappeared from view some 12,000 years ago.

Hilton Falls

This 525-hectare (1,300-acre) conservation area northeast of Campbellville includes the Sixteen Mile Creek and associated Hilton Falls which is probably the most popular and well-known water feature in Halton Region.

Edward Hilton built and operated a grist mill at Hilton Falls in 1835.

By 1857, G.H. Parks purchased the mill, refurbished it and installed a 12-metre cast iron wheel weighing 1.6 tonnes (3,500 lbs.). After only three years of operation the mill was sold to William Spreiker who didn't operate the mill any longer than his predecessor—by 1863 the mill had burned down and the unique cast iron wheel was sold as scrap metal for $30 to pay back taxes.

Today the Hilton Falls Conservation Area attracts many visitors who hike, ski or just enjoy viewing one of the largest natural cascades in the region.

The falls drop approximately 10 metres from an average crestline of 3 metres.

CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Belfountain Falls

This 10-hectare (25-acre) conservation area located within the scenic village of Belfountain, near the Forks of Credit, has been operated by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority since 1960.

The falls have an estimated crestline of 23 metres which can be readily viewed from a nearby suspension bridge.

The 1,000 square-kilometres of the Credit River watershed include headwater areas in Mono, Amaranth, East Garafraxa and the Town of Orangeville. Major

tributaries also rise in the Town of Caledon, Erin Township, Halton Hills and Brampton.

Cataract

Currently owned by the Ministry of Natural Resources as part of their Provincial Park Reserve near the Forks of the Credit, this historic falls (see page 42) has an estimated crestline of 27 metres and is a must for photographers.

NORTH GREY REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY & SAUBLE VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Some of the Niagara Escarpment's most spectacular falls occur when the Escarpment undergoes a dramatic transformation in the Counties of Grey and Bruce. Here the cliff faces become sheerer and waterfalls cascade in majestic natural settings.

Eugenia Falls

Eugenia Falls Conservation Area consists of 23 hectares (57 acres) of land in the Beaver Valley near the village of Eugenia.

Here the Beaver River crosses over the Escarpment rim and drops a spectacular 30 metres to the gorge below.

The area offers the visitor such facilities as cross-country skiing, picnicking and first rate viewing.

Inglis Falls

Three kilometres south of Owen Sound, the Sydenham River flows over the Escarpment and creates the well-known Inglis Falls.

Inglis Falls was the site of one of the earliest mill complexes in the northern section of the Escarpment. The original grist mill was built by Peter Inglis in 1845 and the original foundation is still in evidence below the falls.

PHOTO: NORTH GREY AND SAUBLE VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES

Jones Falls

PHOTO: NORTH GREY AND SAUBLE VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES

Indian Falls

A 500-acre conservation area contains an Administration Centre, four parking lots, a picnic pavilion, bike and fitness trails, cross-country ski trails and an arboretum.

Jones Falls

Located 4.8 kilometres west of Owen Sound and just east of Springmount, Pottawatomi Conservation Area contains the second of Owen Sound's waterfalls—Jones Falls.

A small parking lot and picnic area are located at the end of a gravel road which enters the conservation area from Highways 6 and 21. At the southwestern end of the site, a trail leads to a footbridge across the Pottawatomi River and to the actual falls. The Bruce Trail crosses the property from northeast to southwest.

From the prominent Escarpment face, there is a magnificent view of the surrounding lowlands and the falls. Jones Falls is approximately 12 metres high.

Indian Falls

Located adjacent to the Village of Balmy Beach and four miles north of Owen Sound, this 12-metre horseshoe-shaped waterfall can be approached by a hiking trail which leads about a kilometre over rugged Escarpment topography.

Also included are a children's playground, picnic tables and several sports areas developed by the Township of Sarawak.

While this rounds out **Cuesta's** tour of Escarpment area waterfalls, we hope your curiosity has been sufficiently whetted to get out and discover for yourself the spendour of the Escarpment—and particularly its waterfalls. ■

(Continued from page 11)

Belfountain

Continue along the 4th Line West into the village of *Belfountain* about six kilometres and turn right at Forks Road (which is still the 4th Line West) where you will find the entrance to one of the most unusual and beautiful of the Credit Valley Conservation Authority's Escarpment parks — *Belfountain.*

MAP 5 BELFOUNTAIN . . .

Belfountain Conservation Area

The Credit Valley Conservation Authority operates a 10-hectare (25-acre) intensively-used recreation area within the scenic village of Belfountain.

Known for years as *Mack's Park,* after the owner, Charles M. Mack, a wealthy Toronto manufacturer and philanthropist, Belfountain Conservation Area has evolved into one of the best known and best loved parks within the Credit River watershed.

Mack became enchanted with the area in 1908 while on a camping trip and purchased the heavily wooded Escarpment-rimmed property from Angus Blair.

He built a rustic summer home and transformed the area into a park, complete with bell-topped fountain, miniature falls, a gargoyle-festooned grotto, scenic lookouts, picnic and swimming areas.

Because his Toronto-based business, Mack's Rubber Stamps, was well-established, Mack was able to add other cottages and provide rent-free vacations for friends and employees.

He also opened the park area on weekends to the general public providing they complied with the proprieties of Victorian dress and conduct.

And he was known to enforce the dress code stringently. Apparently distressed over several young ladies wearing fashionable "beach pyjamas", he is quoted as stating unequivocally that "Young ladies do not wear pants!"

After Mack's death in 1943, the property was sold and operated as a commercial enterprise until 1959 when it was purchased by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.

At that time the parcel consisted of five hectares (12.2 acres). Since then several grants from the Ontario Government have enabled the Conservation Authority to double the acreage.

Belfountain Conservation Area offers first rate Escarpment scenery, picnic sites, swimming facilities, nature trails and trout fishing. Parking fee is $3.50 per day; fishing limit is three per day; and the park closes at 4 p.m. And, yes, ladies, you may now wear your new fangled "beach pyjamas".

Cataract

As you leave Belfountain Conservation Area, make a right turn onto the 4th Line and begin to follow the scenic route that snakes down the face of the Niagara Escarpment to the *Forks of the Credit.*

Here we take a historical detour into the village of *Cataract;* you may prefer to omit this portion by continuing down the Escarpment face to the river.

Just as you begin to descend make a left turn onto the continuation of the 4th Line and Cataract Road turn right and continue to the village of *Cataract.* Be careful to observe the "No Parking" signs which are strictly enforced.

The restored *Horseshoe Inn* (circa 1870) is the most prominent landmark in the village now and little but the crumbling ruins of old mills denote the once vibrant pioneer past of Cataract.

Cataract was established in 1818 by a bizarre event more reminiscent of the Klondike than the Escarpment — a gold rush!

The cry that gold had been found in the Caledon Hills reached muddy York and prompted a group of foolhardy souls to strike out for the upper reaches of the Credit.

Several of the would-be prospectors died in the snows of 1818, and, of course, no gold was ever found.

But what was found by one of the gold seekers provided impetus for the establishment of a settlement.

Salt was as valuable to the early pioneers as gold and William Grant had discovered what appeared to be a good deposit below the Cataract Falls.

By 1820 Grant and a partner, Matthew Crooks, erected a sawmill and built a shanty village which they called *Gleniffer.*

The salt, unfortunately, proved to be as illusive as the gold and the village was abandoned.

A more permanent settlement occurred in 1858 when Richard Church of Cooksville arrived at his previously purchased townsite and immediately re-christened it, *Church's Falls.*

Church planned to create a self-sufficient community, complete with an industrial base. To that end he established a sawmill, woollen mill, grist mill, a stave and barrel plant, broom factory and brewery.

The old Crooks' sawmill at the brink of Cataract Falls was one of the first mills to be put into operation by Church and was subsequently modified into a flour and grist mill.

The original wooden structure was replaced in 1880 by a three-storey quarried stone mill which, by 1899, was owned and operated by John Deagle as the site of the *Cataract Electric Company* and which today forms the spectacular ruins at Cataract Falls.

Church's Falls eventually was called Cataract to avoid confusion with the village of Churchville to the south.

The success of the village could be measured by the fact that by 1900 it boasted *two* hotels.

The *Horseshoe Inn* was the first hotel built in the village and from 1880 to 1916 was known as *Glen's Dewdrop Inn* owned by Mrs. William Glen.

The *Junction House* (1890) probably enjoyed the more prominent position 100 years ago, although today little remains but a portion of the original cement sidewalk which now forms part of the Bruce Trail.

The proprietor, Frank McEnaney, saw to it that his hotel was at the hub of the town's activities. An Irish immigrant, McEnaney tolerated a fair amount of rowdiness; however, when good-natured rowdiness escalated into fighting, McEnaney took things in hand by tossing the pugilists into the fish pond to cool off!

One of the most notable events in the lively history of the *Junction House* occurred during the snow of 1893 — when two Credit Valley trains became snowbound. The McEnaneys accommodated passengers and crew for a week. When the accumulated account was presented to the Credit Valley Railway for payment, the superintendent told McEnaney to double the bill.

Today only an echo of the past remains and only one hotel, the oldest — *Horseshoe Inn.*

Purchased by the current owners May and Jack Denreyer in 1957, the Horseshoe Inn has been lovingly restored and offers good food and congenial hospitality.

Forks of the Credit

Leave Cataract behind you as you return along the 4th Line West to the junction of Forks Road. Make a left turn to the road which winds down the Escarpment, but watch your speed — one of the turns is difficult to manoeuvre.

This road will take you under the largest railway trestle bridge in Ontario and down to the Credit River Valley where the north and west branches of the Credit River meet.

Across the small cement bridge on the left are three parking lots along the river. Here you may leave your car and fish, picnic or meander. There are some private properties abutting the river so remember to stick to that "dead end" road which connects with a trail into land owned by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

"It is difficult to imagine," said Ralph Beaumont, author of *Cataract and the Forks of the Credit,* "that these reaches of the Credit have not always been as calm, quaint and scenic as they are today. In fact, it could be said that this region is in more of a natural state today than it has been for the past 150 years."

Ironically, gone are the mills, quarries and bustling industrial activity that once characterized Cataract and the Forks.

And although the past may be difficult to relive, the Ontario Rail Association discovered one way to step comfortably back to the 1800's.

For several years railway buffs enjoyed special excursions through the valley in steam powered trains.

Although the excursions have been discontinued in the Credit Valley, this volunteer organization is currently

PHOTO: ARCHIVES OF ONTARIO

Railway crew building the Forks of the Credit trestle during the 1880's. C.P.R. Locomotive No. 163 heads the work train.

The Way it Was Along the Credit

PHOTO: ARCHIVES OF ONTARIO

Barber Paper Mill built in 1852

PHOTO: CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Mack's Park, Belfountain, early 1900's.

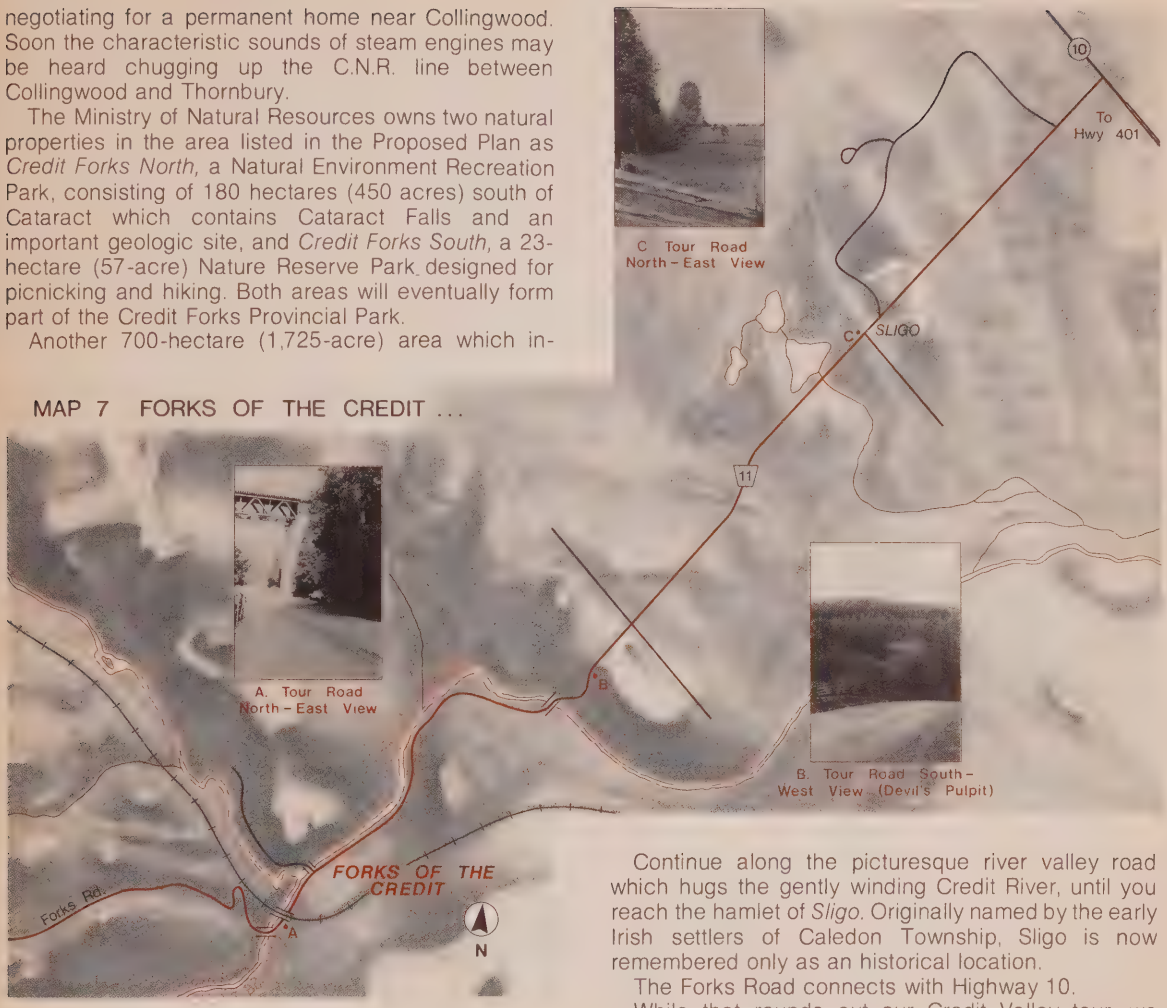
negotiating for a permanent home near Collingwood. Soon the characteristic sounds of steam engines may be heard chugging up the C.N.R. line between Collingwood and Thornbury.

The Ministry of Natural Resources owns two natural properties in the area listed in the Proposed Plan as *Credit Forks North,* a Natural Environment Recreation Park, consisting of 180 hectares (450 acres) south of Cataract which contains Cataract Falls and an important geologic site, and *Credit Forks South,* a 23-hectare (57-acre) Nature Reserve Park designed for picnicking and hiking. Both areas will eventually form part of the Credit Forks Provincial Park.

Another 700-hectare (1,725-acre) area which includes the geologically significant *Devil's Pulpit* formation is listed for acquisition in the Proposed Plan for the Niagara Escarpment.

Here the upper cliff of the towering Escarpment feature overhangs the lower cliff in such a manner as to suggest a pulpit.

MAP 7 FORKS OF THE CREDIT ...



Continue along the picturesque river valley road which hugs the gently winding Credit River, until you reach the hamlet of *Sligo.* Originally named by the early Irish settlers of Caledon Township, Sligo is now remembered only as an historical location.

The Forks Road connects with Highway 10.

While that rounds out our Credit Valley tour, we encourage you to discover the Credit Valley Conservation Authority's other conservation areas.

For further information on conservation areas within the Credit Valley contact: The Credit Valley Conservation Authority, Meadowvale, Ontario, L0J 1K0 or telephone (416) 451-1615. ■

'Parks Canada' Launches Study for National Park on the Bruce

The 14 Tobermory Islands acquired by Parks Canada in April, 1980 are now part of the Bruce Peninsula area which is being studied as a possible site for a new national park.

Public consultations are currently proceeding to assess reaction to the proposal.

The boundaries of the proposed park will be determined if the public consultations indicate sufficient support for the proposal and if an agreement is arrived at with the Province, a federal spokesman indicated.

The area under consideration lies within the Bruce County townships of Lindsay and St. Edmunds and includes two existing provincial parks—Fathom Five and Cyprus Lake.

The Honourable John Roberts, Federal Minister of the Environment, said "there will be no expropriation . . . the acquisition of any private lands which may lie within the boundaries of a new national park would be on the basis of voluntary sale."

For those who prefer not to sell their land, Parks Canada will work with them to ensure that their lands will be satisfactorily buffered from any adjacent park uses. In this way, private landowners will be able to continue using their lands as they had before a park was created.

Parks Canada has announced it will open a temporary office in Tobermory to assist the public in obtaining information on the park proposal.

The establishment of a national park on the Bruce Peninsula is consistent with the objectives of the Niagara Escarpment Commission.

Commission Chairman Ivor McMullin said a national park in the Bruce Peninsula would make a significant contribution to the representation of Canada's natural heritage. ■

(Continued from page 6)

kilometre per hour winter winds, what's the best access route, and what vegetation should be retained or introduced for screening and buffering.

2. *Determine the existing drainage patterns. If these patterns are disturbed by the construction, either you or your neighbours may be plagued with flooding.*

3. *Give consideration to the type of house best suited to the location. A ranch-style house generally can be adapted to any location. A 1½-storey structure with a walk-out basement is better suited to a sloping site so that fill is not required. A two-storey structure might require more landscaping to reduce the visual impact on the natural setting.*

4. *Also consider the waste disposal system required and its space needs. A standard septic tile bed is some 9 × 18 metres and must be located at least 7.5 metres from the house and 15 metres from a well. An aerobic system requires considerably less space.*

5. *The Commission encourages the use of buried hydro lines, but obviously the farther a house is from the road, the more costly it is to bring in buried hydro facilities.*

6. *Stake the house site. It helps you to visualize where the house will eventually be built—its view, its exposure to sunlight through the seasons, its protective position, etc.*

7. *And lastly, draw a site plan. The exercise itself is invaluable in the planning process. And, as Wells points out, it is easier and less costly to make changes on paper than when construction has been completed.*

In addition to assisting in this initial planning stage, Wells also helps in making recommendations on types of trees suitable for screening, erosion control, buffering and maintaining the aesthetic qualities of the Escarpment.

Although Wells is headquartered in Georgetown, his territory covers the entire 725-kilometre Escarpment area— and he is available out of the Commission offices in Clarksburg and Grimsby.

Wells is a landscape architecture graduate of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. Prior to joining the Commission in 1976, he was a landscape architect with the Ministry of Natural Resources Parks Planning Branch. He has assisted in the processing of more than 300 development permit applications for the Commission.

To further assist you, a new folder on development control explaining the process and providing examples of developments requiring permits is available free from any of the Commission's three offices. ■

(Continued from page 13)

Showy Orchis *(Orchis spectabilis)*

The Showy Orchis, attractive but relatively inconspicuous, cannot be considered as "showy" as the Showy Lady's-slipper. But, because it inhabits rich deciduous forest where it blooms at the height of the spring wildflower season, it has become well known to most naturalists, photographers and hikers.

Season: Mid-May to June, occasionally earlier or later. Generally, this orchid is in its prime when the forest leaves have expanded to about three-fourths full size.

Escarpment Distribution: Throughout the Escarpment, most common in Grey County.

Habitat: Frequently found in sandy clay or rich loam in moist areas not far from temporary spring ponds. Its frequent companion plants are Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Hepatica and White Trillium.

Striped Coral-root *(Corallorhiza striata)*

By far the most striking and attractive of the Coral-roots, because of its rather large flowers and rich, purplish colouring.

Season: Late May through June.

Escarpment Distribution: Throughout the Escarpment, most common in the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island.

Habitat: The preferred environment is fresh to moist or woodlands over thin-soiled limestone bedrock. Most common in fresh white cedar woods along the shoreline, especially in limestone areas. On limestone soils it shows little habitat preference, except that it does not grow in soggy locations. This orchid is a saprophyte (it grows on dead and rotting organic material).

Calypso *(Calypso bulbosa)*

Delicate, intricate and captivating—no other orchid has so enchanted flower lovers as Calypso. Its exotic beauty and early blooming dates; the cool, mossy, enchanted quality of its habitat; and its rarity near any populated area add to the adventure of those who wish to discover Calypso—the Fairy Slipper.

Season: Early May to early July.

Escarpment Distribution: Northern Bruce Peninsula, Flowerpot Island and Manitoulin Island.

Habitat: Found only in cool soils. It is partially saprophytic and grows in old undisturbed, heavily wooded spruce-balsam-cedar swamps, or in evergreen woods. Does not grow in soggy soils or in sphagnum moss. Absolutely will not withstand transplanting.

Small Purple-Fringed Orchid *(Platanthera psycodes)*

One of the most cosmopolitan of our native orchids, the Small Purple-Fringed Orchid possesses considerable beauty. Frequently invading roadside ditches and old pastures, it early becomes a familiar sight to the orchid connoisseur. Also known as the Butterfly Orchid because the Skipper butterfly is the only known pollinator of this orchid.

Season: June to August. Varies depending on habitat and variant of plant.

Escarpment Distribution: Most common on the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island.

Habitat: There are apparently several variants of this fine orchid which seem to prefer different habitats.

Therefore, the aggregate species may be found in low areas in mixed hardwoods, meadows, grassy ditches and on swampy lakeshores, and also in sandy alluvium along smaller streams and creeks.

Harebell *(Campanula rotundifolia)*

The Harebell, also known as the Bluebell, is characterized by violet-blue bell-like flowers which nod from branch tips and wiry stems. This hardy plant is extremely variable.

Season: June-September.

Escarpment Distribution: Widespread on the Escarpment, open limestone pavement and rocky shorelines. Especially on the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island.

Habitat: Varied. Found in meadows, grassy places, rocky slopes and alpine habitat.

Columbine *(Aquilegia canadensis)*

The drooping bell-shaped flowers with five long curved spurs are characteristic of the Columbine. Colour hues may vary from reddish-orange to mauve; compound leaves are divided and subdivided into three.

Season: April-July.

Escarpment Distribution: Found in appropriate habitat along the entire Escarpment.

Habitat: Rocky woods and slopes.

Red Trillium *(Trillium erectum)*

This member of the lily family is often commonly referred to as the Red Trillium; whereas its abundant cousin, the White Trillium, is the provincial emblem of Ontario. In this species, the ill-scented liver-red flower (sometimes maroon or purple, rarely yellowish or white) is found on a short stalk. Locally known as "stinking Benjamin" for good reason.

Season: April-June.

Escarpment Distribution: Throughout the Escarpment.

Habitat: Rich woodlands in a shady location.

Painted Trillium *(Trillium undulatum)*

A crimson blaze at the base of the wavy white petals renders this species unique.

Season: April-June.

Escarpment Distribution: Mainly in Peel Region and Simcoe County. Quite rare along Escarpment.

Habitat: Acid and subacid woods and bogs in a shady location.

Cardinal Flower *(Lobelia cardinalis)*

This slender spike of intense scarlet flowers is a member of the Bluebell family.

Season: July-September.

Escarpment Distribution: Throughout the Escarpment.

Habitat: Wet pockets in limestone, streambanks and swamps. This wildflower likes to have its feet wet—so use your rubber boots when photographing this one.

Nodding Trillium Seed *(Trillium cernuum)*

The flower and seed of the Nodding Trillium dangle below the leaves. The flower may be white or rarely pink. The seed appears as a bright red miniature pomegranate.

Season: April-June.

Escarpment Distribution: Northern portion of the Escarpment. Especially on Manitoulin Island.

Habitat: Found in acid or peaty woods.

Indian Pipe *(Monotropa uniflora)*

This ghostly drooping plant, a member of the wintergreen family, is usually white in colour but may be pink. Single, nodding, translucent, waxy pipes and scale-like leaves identify this saprophytic or parasitic plant.

Season: June-September.

Escarpment Distribution: Throughout the Escarpment.

Habitat: Usually found in deep shaded evergreen and deciduous woods and leaf mould.

False Solomon's Seal *(Smilacina racemosa)*

The oval pointed leaves alternate along the gracefully reclining stem, which is tipped with a spirea-like cluster of creamy-white flowers. Berries are a brilliant red at maturity in late summer.

Season: May-July.

Escarpment Distribution: Throughout the Escarpment.

Habitat: Wooded areas.

Red Baneberry *(Actaea rubra)*

A member of the Buttercup family, its flowers form in clusters, very narrow petals and long bushy stamens. Leaves are divided and subdivided into sharply toothed leaflets. Fruit forms as a cluster of red poisonous berries, each with an individual stalk.

Season: May-June.

Escarpment Distribution: Throughout the Escarpment.

Habitat: Wooded areas.

Partridge-berry *(Mitchella repens)*

A member of the Bedstraw family can be either pink or white with four petalled flowers in twinlike union at the end of a creeping stem. Leaves are small, paired and roundish, often variegated with whitish lines. Fruit a single red berry.

Season: June-July.

Escarpment Distribution: Throughout the Escarpment.

Habitat: Wooded areas.

Canada Violet *(Viola canadensis)*

This predominantly white violet has a yellow base to the petals and a purple tinge on the back of the petals. Stems are purplish with scattered hairs.

Season: April-June.

Escarpment Distribution: Throughout the Escarpment.

Habitat: Fresh deciduous woods. ■

(Continued from page 16)

This name, however, created confusion with the Post Office because there was already another Riverdale Village in Ontario. When the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway came through in 1877, it called its station *Sligo,* changing the name of the community to *Sligo Junction.* In 1886, a member of Parliament, Thomas White, solved the name confusion by naming the town *Inglewood* after a place of that name in England.

BELFOUNTAIN: First settled in 1825 by William Frank, a United Empire Loyalist, the town became known to outsiders as *Tubtown* because of the local blacksmith's large octagonal tub which stood adjacent to the town pump, dominating the centre of the village. Around 1852 residents adopted the name of *McCurdy's Village* after a local mill owned by the McCurdy family.

When a Post Office was opened in 1853, the postmaster had the name changed to *Belfountain* — a supposed derivation of the French meaning "Beautiful Fountain" — possibly referring to the clear waters of the Credit River.

ORANGEVILLE: In 1832, James Greggs erected a sawmill and grist mill on the site of present-day *Orangeville,* naming it *The Mills.* Then in 1844, Orange Lawrence bought the mills from Greggs and a fellow citizen obtained the Governor General's agreement that Lawrence's first name was suitable for the name of the town. Lawrence, who was born in the United States of United Empire Loyalist stock, planned the streets of the southern part of the town in 1837.

HORNING'S MILLS: Located about 32 kilometres south of Collingwood, *Horning's Mills* was named after Lewis Horning who settled there in 1830, later building a grist mill and sawmill.

The story is recorded of a tragedy which struck the village when four local children, including nine-year-old Lewis Horning Jr., disappeared. The mystery of their fate was never solved although it was alleged the children had been kidnapped.

GLEN HURON: *Glen Huron,* first settled in 1879 is located on the Mad River about 94 kilometres south of Collingwood. It was named for the Huron Indian tribe that once inhabited this glen — hence the name Glen Huron.

DUNEDIN: *Dunedin* was first known as *Bowerman's Hollow* after a local pioneer who built the first grist mill in the township. The first postmaster, John Carruthers, subsequently renamed the hamlet *Dunedin* after a town in New Zealand. *Dunedin* is also the Gaelic name for Scotland's capital city, *Edinburgh.* The English translation of the Gaelic name Dunedin, means "Edward's fortress".

NOTTAWASAGA BAY: The name *Nottawasaga Bay* was derived from the Indian word "Nottaway" or "Nadowa" which means "adder" — a small venomous snake. This name was applied by various Algonquin tribes to a number of their neighbouring and most detested enemies. "Sag" is an Indian term meaning "outlet" of a river. On a map dated 1815, the western portion of Nottawasaga Bay is called *Iroquois Bay.*

MEAFORD: The town of *Meaford* is situated at the mouth of Big Head River which empties into Nottawasaga Bay.

In the early 1840's the site first became known as *Stephenson's Landing* after William Stephenson who built the first tavern there.

Prior to that, *Meaford* was known as *Peggy's Landing;* Peggy being the wife of the first settler, David Miller, who built a grist mill on a nearby stream.

In 1865, the name of the settlement was changed to *Meaford,* taking its name from Meaford Hall, Staffordshire, England, the county seat of Admiral Sir John Jarvis, the Earl of St. Vincent.

LION'S HEAD: The village of *Lion's Head* is located 35 kilometres northwest of Wiarton on Isthmus Bay. Early settlers around 1871 called the place *Point Hangcliffe* until a massive limestone cliff resembling a lion's head was found at the harbour entrance near the village. The name of Lion's Head had been used locally for more than 100 years.

TOBERMORY: Settled in the latter part of the 19th century, Tobermory at the tip of the Bruce Peninsula derives its name from a Gaelic word meaning *Mary's Harbour.* Tobermory boasts of not one but two harbours, Big and Little Tub, which have seen many ships sail out into the waters of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. ■

(Continued from page 17)

William Cook's *History of Inglewood,* detailing life in the once prosperous and thriving railway town situated on the edge of the Escarpment.

Other books include: *A Pictorial History of Alton* by Ralph Beaumont; *Cheltenham: A Credit Valley Mill Town* by Frank Nelles; *Saunders' History of Georgetown* by Kathleen Saunders; *Steam Trains through Orangeville* by Ralph Beaumont; *Owen Sound: The Day the Governor General Came to Town and Other Tales* by Andrew Armitage; *The Rockside Pioneers* by Robert Crichton; *Terra Cotta: A Capsule History* by Mary Zatyko and *Barber Dynamo* by Reinhard Filter.

Another informative book in the Credit Valley series deals with *The Great Horseshoe Wreck* of 1907 on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Line. Seven people were killed and 114 injured in this wreck on the Escarpment which occurred about ten miles south of Orangeville.

The Credit Valley Series is just one of four series in progress. With the help of Canada Council and Ontario Arts Council grants, The Boston Mills Press has been able to expand into other subject areas.

With the Toronto Area Archivist Group, the Press is currently working on a 15-volume series entitled, *Ontario's Heritage: A Guide to Archival Resources in Ontario.* So far three volumes have been published on Peterborough, Peel and Northern Ontario.

Also published by the Press is *Place Names of Peel: Past and Present,* by Pauline Roulston, a first in a series on place names in Ontario.

While the books are getting larger in format, Filby says he and his partners are trying to keep most of their publications local in nature; although they have published some books of national and international appeal such as the *Avro Arrow* and a book on the Royal Flying Corps. The *Avro Arrow* sold 6,000 copies in 15 days and is now in its third printing.

Filby anticipates the Press will publish at least ten books a year. ■

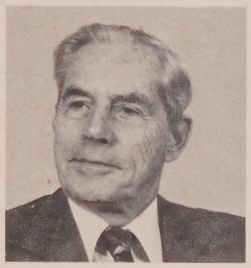
Niagara Escarpment Commission

The Niagara Escarpment Commission is responsible for the development and production of the Proposed Plan for the maintenance of the 725-kilometre Niagara Escarpment.

The Commission consists of 17 members: eight representing the public-at-large, eight members who are either members or employees of Escarpment area county or regional councils, in addition to a chairman. Ivor McMullin is the current chairman.

Representing Regions and Counties

William Griffiths
Niagara Region



Robert McNairn
Hamilton-Wentworth Region

Roy Booth
Halton Region

William Hunter
Peel Region

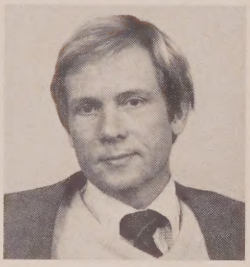
Paul Gallaugher
Dufferin County

Carol Schnurr
Simcoe County

David McNichol
Grey County

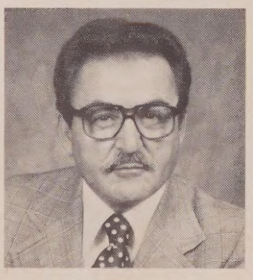
Milton Hayes
Bruce County

Representing the Public-at-Large



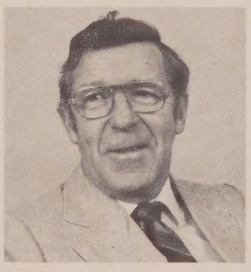
Robert Bateman

Maryon Brechin

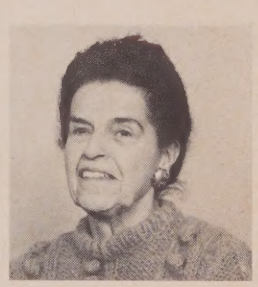


Leo Bruzzese

Gary Harron



Robert Keast



Bernice Limpert

Raymond Lowes

Anne MacArthur